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TOPICS OF THE DAY

Periodical

STRENGTHENING THE GRIP OF THE COMMERCE COMMISSION

EVERY DECISION of the United States Supreme Court, as one editor remarks, seems to put a little more iron in the grip of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Only a few weeks ago the court confirmed the Commission's supremacy over rate rulings by State authorities—considered in our issue of June 20. Two more decisions in the final batch handed down last week before the court's adjournment for the summer still further confirm the Commission's control over interstate carriers. And a notable feature of the situation is that this centralization of power meets with general favor. "No one will regret" the intermountain decision, says a Wall Street organ quoted below, and, so far as we have seen, no one does, tho it changes transportation conditions in the West and may cause local dissatisfaction on that account. In the intermountain rate case the court declares the "long and short haul" clause of the Commerce Act constitutional, and confirms the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue "blanket" and "zone" rates; and in the pipe-line case it declares petroleum-carrying pipe-lines to be common carriers, and as such subject to regulation by the Commission. In these two decisions, remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, "the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate is advanced to the fullest extent claimed by the most radical advocates of the Hepburn Act." But it is on the intermountain rate case that public interest, for a number of reasons, chiefly centers. For one thing, as the editorial commentators point out, this decision disposes of Mr. Brandeis's contention that the Commission had no power to make blanket rates, and therefore could not, even if it wished to, grant the petition of the Eastern roads for a 5 per cent. rate increase. Further, by putting such cities as Spokane, Denver, Reno, Ogden, and Salt Lake City on a more nearly equal footing with the coast cities in the matter of transportation rates, it promises greatly to stimulate the industrial and commercial development of the whole intermountain region, which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the coast range. It means, moreover, as the Washington *Post* remarks, that "there will no longer be any doubt that the Commission has been made the absolute master of the railroads, and almost the final court of appeal."

The history of this important case is thus briefly sketched in the Indianapolis *News:*

"The intermountain rate case extends back to June and July, 1911. Acting under the provisions of the long and short haul clause, the Commission sought to adjust rates from the East to such intermountain cities as Phœnix and Spokane. In the past railroads had felt privileged to charge such intermountain cities the regular rate to the Pacific coast and then add to this the local rate from the coast back to the destination. The theory was that possible competition by water—then around Cape Horn, and in the future by the Panama Canal—made it necessary for the carriers to discriminate in favor of the coast points. The long and short haul clause took from the carriers the power to charge more for a short than for a long haul, but clothed the Commission with discretion to make exceptions to fit cases of actual or possible competition. Accordingly, the Commission adjusted intermountain rates as a whole. The old rates were cut, but permission was given the roads to charge comparatively less for coast hauls—this solely because of water competition.

"The decision was not wholly pleasing either to the intermountain cities or to the seventeen common carriers involved. The order was appealed to the Commerce Court—which has now ceased to exist—and this court set aside the whole order on the theory that the Commission had no power to establish rates applicable to zones, but could only pass on the reasonableness of specific tariffs. On this issue the case was carried to the Supreme Court."

In the decision, which is unanimous, the court affirms the constitutionality of the "long and short haul" clause, which had been challenged by the roads, and establishes the authority of the Commission to establish blanket rates applicable to specified zones.

This decision seems popular with the press. We find *The Wall Street Journal*, a conservative organ that can not be suspected of any lack of sympathy with the railroads, declaring that "no one will regret the decision." For—

"If the Commission is to have any authority over rates at all it should be such authority as will carry with it the fullest degree of responsibility for the commercial, industrial, and social results involved. A regulating body with just enough authority to interfere with the delicate adjustment of interstate freight-rates would be, and at times has been, one degree worse than one with plenary powers."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* also fails to see anything hostile to the interests of the railroads or their stockholders in this decision, since it "merely means that we are getting closer to the replacing of a multiplicity of regulators with a single regulator, and that will be a real advantage when it comes." And in the Brooklyn *Citizen* we read:

"Hereafter, as already said, there will be no other question

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for the courts to pass upon when the Commission makes a rate, whether general or special, than the reasonableness of it. If the rate or general scale prescribed by the Commission, in other words, is reasonable, it will be sustained, and there will be no question of jurisdiction to argue about.

"That the Commerce Commission has power to authorize a general increase of freight-rates may be said to be the central proposition of the decision as it stands. The converse of this, that it has equal power to reduce them, subject only to review on the ground of what is fair, follows as a matter of course. The effect of the decision can not fail to be good."

The railroads have little reason to complain of this decision, thinks the Boston *Transcript*, because "if it fails to acknowledge their contention in one respect, it promises to benefit them in another"—namely, in clearing the way for the Commission to grant the rate increase asked for by the Eastern roads. It is this aspect of the case which moves the Baltimore *News* to remark: "One by one the bars to restoration of railroad prosperity come down." "The power of regulation which the decision establishes," notes the Buffalo *Express*, "does no injustice to railroads, and it insures general fairness to the shippers." It the is welcomed by the Troy *Record* as "a long step toward eliminating the possibility of corporate abuses in transportation matters." And while the New York *Globe* remarks that by this decision "no substantial advantage is taken from the railroads," the Washington *Times* notes that "the intermountain region wins one of the greatest victories ever placed to its credit." As the New York *Commercial* sees it, a decision that stimulates the development of the intermountain region must ultimately benefit the railroads by increasing traffic. We read:

"Transcontinental railroads will lose something by this decision as far as rates on business they have been doing are concerned; but this decision will remove a long-standing grievance of which the whole intermountain country has complained and will stimulate industries in that territory which should add greatly to the traffic handled by the railroads. A single instance of what may follow is the possibility of developing vast deposits of sulfate of soda or Glauber salts which lie close to the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad at Laramie, Wyo. Commercial sodas are made chiefly from common salt, or chlorid of soda, and the first step in the process is to convert the common salt into sulfate of soda. These deposits at the soda lakes near Laramie are commercially pure and save the expense of this first step. Many years ago large soap-makers in Chicago and other Middle West points looked into this soda deposit and made arrangements to use it, but they were fenced off by the high freight-rate, tho the deposits lie within about thirty miles of the Great Divide at Sherman and the rest of the eastward haul is all down-hill as far as Omaha. They found it cheaper to buy caustic soda made from common salt than to bring in the Laramie soda.

"Laramie business men at one time promoted a glass factory in which the soda and sand found in the immediate neighborhood of the city were used, but they could not find a market for their glass because freight-rates from Laramie to Salt Lake City, for instance, were higher than from Pittsburg to San Francisco, and it cost them more to lay it down at Omaha or Kansas City than the rate from New Jersey points, or even from France and Belgium. Almost every place of importance in the intermountain country can tell a similar tale of disappointed ambitions. The whole territory from the Canadian boundaries to the Mexican frontier is now rejoicing, and the railroads need not despair because the resources of that intermountain country are so vast and so little developed that there is room for expansion which might easily double the present traffic of the roads concerned within less than ten years."

The New York *Times* also notes that the railroads are not complaining very loudly of this decision, despite the fact that as a result of it shippers are already asking the refund of $12,000,000 overcharges on shipments to the intermountain region. Says *The Times:*

"There is no way of stimulating land travel without benefiting railways, and the one sure thing is that there is to be great growth of transportation throughout all the mid-continent area, regardless of the portion which goes via Panama in either direction. It is easy to criticise the decision in details. The zone rates are not proportioned either to distance or to other rates which the Commission has declared reasonable. But they are based on transportation conditions and are without malice against the railways. The railways can thrive under rates so made if the country thrives, and no rates which are injurious to the country can stand. The country is coming to understand that it and the railways are in the same boat, and that neither can thrive at the expense of the other."

The New York *Sun*, remarking that the Supreme Court decisions of the last three years have greatly reduced "the debatable area surrounding the two great statutes, the Sherman Law and the Interstate Commerce Act, which constitute the definition of the political limits of the American business field," is apparently not altogether pleased to learn that "the Interstate Commerce Commission has a life and death power over railroad enterprise through a sweeping control of rates." After discussing in detail several of the court's recent decisions, including the intermountain rate case, *The Sun* goes on to say:

"That these and other recent judicial pronouncements have done much to make a new world for business is obvious. It is a world of diminished economic incentives as they have been understood, for altho the opportunity of profit still beckons, it is an opportunity of profits increasingly circumscribed by law.

"It was the unfettered spirit of economic adventure which gave the United States its present magnificent railroad system, and despite the speculative evils which attended their provision, the country gained enormously by the encouragement which offered to capitalistic hardihood. In the same way corporate enterprise has expanded generally, to the immense benefit of the people, altho greed for profits flourished in the expansion. How much the country's business can stand in the way of enforced submission to the dictates of vote-coaxing politics and still preserve its growing vigor is a question, but there is no question about the lines of business legality along which business effort must be guided if the late tendency of Supreme Court decisions is regarded."

But while "regulated business" is clearly "coming to be the order of the day," *The Sun* finds that even this fact has certain compensating features. Thus:

"Dispositions toward communism are curbed by the trial of government regulation of business activities, and under any circumstances energy, ambition, and intelligence must in the last analysis repose confidence in popular fair-mindedness and rely on public opinion, informed by self-interest, to modify or transform altogether the conditions of any political experiment which may be undertaken.

"Extreme regulation of the railroads is demonstrably an attempt to avert government ownership; and if it appears to invite that awful alternative it is because of the danger that the regulative principle may be so overloaded that it can not be reconciled with private ownership. If public regulation of property privately owned is to succeed, public demands must be compatible with a sufficient return on capital to induce its accumulation and investment.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission is now all but substituted for the traffic managements representing the owners of the railroad systems of the country. Nevertheless there is a reasonable probability that the Supreme Court's declaration of the Interstate Commerce Commission's power over the railroads, concentrating and emphasizing the Commission's responsibility for their welfare, and thus for the general welfare, will insure a larger measure of fair treatment for the carriers than regulation has hitherto afforded them."

In spite of the justice of the intermountain rate decision, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "it can be seen that the situation is a complicated one, and will be more so when the Panama Canal is working regularly." For:

"Under the law the canal is closed to steamships owned by railways. This gives to independent steamship companies a great advantage, and as a result the bulk of freight for points near the Pacific coast will be carried by water and then given a short railway haul. This will cut off a great deal of the business of the railways, for which they can get no compensating traffic.

"In most situations of the sort there is always an alternative, but laws and regulations have taken these from the railways so that they are without resource except what comes from increased business, and in these days that is not increasing at all."

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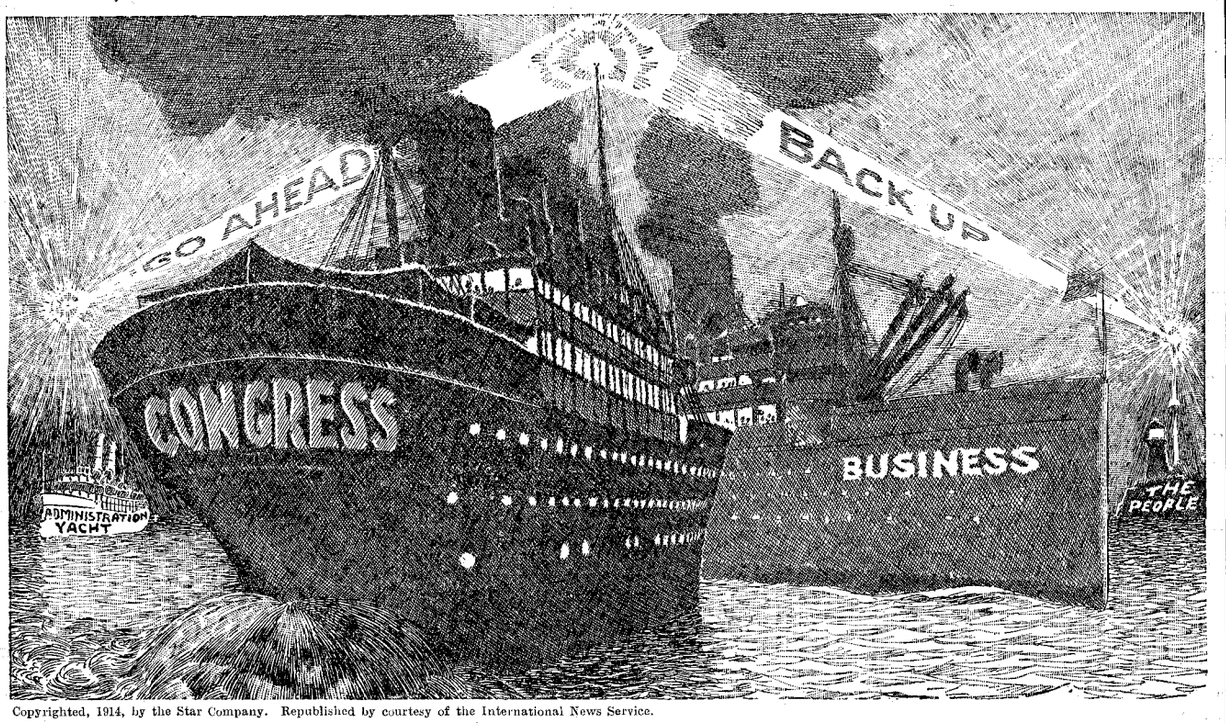

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A CONFLICT OF SIGNALS.

Would it not be better to prevent this collision than to investigate it after it has happened?
—McCay in the New York *American*.

WHY OUR GOLD GOES TO EUROPE

DEMOCRATS ARE BLAMING the railroad scandals, and President Wilson's critics are blaming the tariff and the trust bills now before Congress, for the recent huge exportations of gold to Europe. The gold movement is linked with the Claffin failure by those who scout the idea of a "psychological" business depression, and the President is asked if these things are imaginary. The President replies in a speech predicting a wave of prosperity within a few weeks and many expect the departing gold to return soon. The basic facts of the discussion are that a recent week showed a record exodus of gold to Europe, and that last week brought up the total of gold exports for the year to $81,250,000, and for the present movement to $65,250,000. But many financial writers, who refuse to show any great concern over such a "draining" of our gold reserves, point out that we have plenty more, and that the exodus can not last long, at the worst. Many are inclined to think with the New York *Times* how "strange," how indicative of a "perverse" disposition, it is for people to distrust the soundness of conditions in the country which spares the gold "rather than in the countries which are demanding it." The "plain truth" about these gold exports, so the New York *Commercial* informs us, "is that practically all this gold is going to Paris, because Paris is in bad shape and needs help." We, on the other hand, can spare the gold, and our large exports simply "prove our strength and prosperity as well as our ability and willingness to help France in its hour of need." France has "imported $48,250,000 in gold from us," we are told, for the same reason that we imported $78,000,000 of gold from London in the "panic" month of November, 1907. And *The Commercial* adds:

"Within six weeks we will export wheat that will call for the return of part of this gold or for a large increase in our credit balances abroad. As far as can be seen, the Tariff Bill and the temporary balance of trade against us in April have nothing to do with our gold exports. Paris is simply paying a premium for gold and is getting it on usurious terms."

Reasons for the "precarious" banking situation in France were noted in our columns last week. And European bankers, adds the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "are aware not only of their own necessities, but of the fact that we have established a new 'system' of finance, which differs from prevailing methods in the important particular that it may enable us to keep our gold here—to prevent an exodus." Hence they may be "casting an anchor to the windward." On this side the water, to quote the Springfield *Republican*, "trade reaction has gorged the banks with money, rendering money rates very low," and "with the shrinkage of merchandise this spring," tho the new tariff has not yet "become a material factor," the "balance of trade is against us."

But while the exports of gold under these conditions do not

WE'VE ALL FELT THAT WAY AND LIVED.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

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seem very "menacing" to *The Republican*, the New York *Press* is frankly worried—

"Any child can see that if we keep on owing foreign countries big money each month on our trade balance, as well as owing them hundreds of millions a year for those interest, dividend, and freight charges, we shall have to go on shipping gold just the way we'd ship coal."

Such a state of affairs as *The Press* intimates is due to the Democratic tariff, asserted Senator Smoot (Rep., Utah) the other day, "and if there is not a change before many months in the amount of increased imports and the amount of decreased exports, we may well wonder what is going to happen to our finances in the near future. It can not be otherwise than detrimental." The tariff, retorted Senator Hollis (Dem., N. H.), has nothing to do with it—

"The movement of gold is a very delicate matter that is governed entirely by the rate of exchange. When any foreign country is willing to pay a small fraction of 1 per cent. more for the use of gold it can draw it from us.

"The reason that is ascribed by the best economists for the present outflow of gold is that foreign investors and security holders have become so frightened at the disclosures regarding the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and at the frauds that were perpetrated in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad deal that they are dumping over our securities and are sending them back to this country. We therefore have to send the gold abroad to pay for them."

Neither of these explanations is from an economist; each is from a politician, and each represents "a one-sided view of the situation and interested motives," comments the New York *Journal of Commerce*. The change in "the balance of trade" is due, it says, largely to an increase in our exports, something quite unaffected by the tariff. Moreover,

"The selling of American securities abroad has also been an influence; but it is doubtful whether the particular railroad disclosures referred to had much to do with that. It would be quite as fair to attribute the selling of securities to the financial condition of the railroads on account of the failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow them to advance their rates, and to a deprest state of general business in this country caused by apprehension of more restrictive legislation or further Government prosecutions."

This editor's conclusion is that "while the situation is exceptional for various reasons, there is not the slightest ground for apprehension as to 'what is going to happen to our finances in the near future':"

"Business has been comparatively inactive for some time, and domestic banking operations are restricted. There has been a large accumulation of reserves and our gold supply is superabundant. The reserves of one kind and another in the hands of the Government exceed $1,100,000,000, to say nothing of those in the vaults of banks. Klondike and Australia gold comes in to some extent on the Pacific Coast, and our own product is about $90,000,000 a year. Whatever we part with we get value for in some form, and there is profit in exporting gold as well as cotton or wheat, when we have it to spare. There is nothing alarming in our 'unfavorable balance of trade' for two or three months or a reduction in the 'favorable balance' when there are obvious reasons for it. The equilibrium will be restored when the exceptional demand from Europe is satisfied."

The New York *Evening Post* calls attention to periods of activity in gold shipments under the Taft and Roosevelt Administrations as noteworthy as the present. It further quotes government reports showing that during the ten months ending in April "and in which we exported $47,000,000 gold, we imported no less than $60,000,000," and this with our own production made a net increase in our total gold supply of $63,000,000 in the past ten months.

Even now, say the financial writers on several New York papers, there are signs that the export movement of gold is practically at an end. It will cease altogether, says Director of the Mint George Roberts, "when the grain crop moves from this country to Europe."

CLUBWOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE

A TRIUMPH for woman suffrage greater than the conquest of any single State was won when the General Federation of Women's Clubs indorsed the principle of political equality at the recent biennial convention at Chicago, say a number of interested editors, who thus find the indorsement of woman suffrage by women more important than its indorsement by the men. Nor is the Chicago *Tribune* alone in considering the move "the most important indorsement of woman suffrage in the history of the movement." The now successful fight of the suffragists "to break down the Federation's constitutional bar on political and religious subjects" was a long one, as a Chicago correspondent notes. For it was just twenty-two years ago, we are reminded editorially by the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "during the first biennial convention at Chicago," that "a delegate arose and proposed the indorsement of equal suffrage in a plank of the Federation. She stood alone. Not another delegate supported her. She was gently and firmly suppressed." Then "the convention proceeded peacefully to discuss self-improvement, personal culture, kindergartens, and other comparatively tame, non-inflammable subjects." But this year, by a "vigorous and preponderant chorus of 'ayes'" the convention passed this resolution:

"Whereas, the question of political equality of men and women is to-day a vital problem under discussion throughout the civilized world,

"Resolved, that the General Federation of Women's Clubs give the cause of political equality its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality regardless of sex."

That such an organization, declares the Chicago *Tribune*, "representing as no other does thoughtful, practical, and forward-looking women throughout the Republic, should vote virtually unanimously for the suffrage means that the fight for enfranchisement is won. It will be retarded here and yielded with limitations there, but the time will not be long before woman votes as man votes in every part of the United States." The "moral victory" in the Chicago convention, agrees the Chicago *Herald*, "spells a series of practical and legislative victories all over the land." Such papers as the Columbus *Dispatch* and St. Louis *Republic* are found in agreement with the New York *Globe*, to which this victory seems "more important than the winning of a new State," because

"It has within it the seeds of many State victories. The majority of men are disposed to concede the vote to women when it shall fairly appear that the women really want it. Now it can be no longer said that the most representative and embracing organization of women in the country is opposed or indifferent."

The strong protest of an antisuffrage minority at the convention must not be forgotten. The president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, herself a prominent clubwoman, declared that the suffrage would antagonize thousands of women and needlessly "inject politics into philanthropies."

The cause of suffrage has received a double impetus, remark several Chicago papers, since during the very week of the Federation convention the Illinois Supreme Court declared constitutional the law by which women in that State are now partially enfranchised. This means, in the words of the Chicago *Tribune*, that "the women voters of Illinois now may take off their wraps and hang up their bonnets. They have come to stay." And while this fact is "primarily of State interest," it

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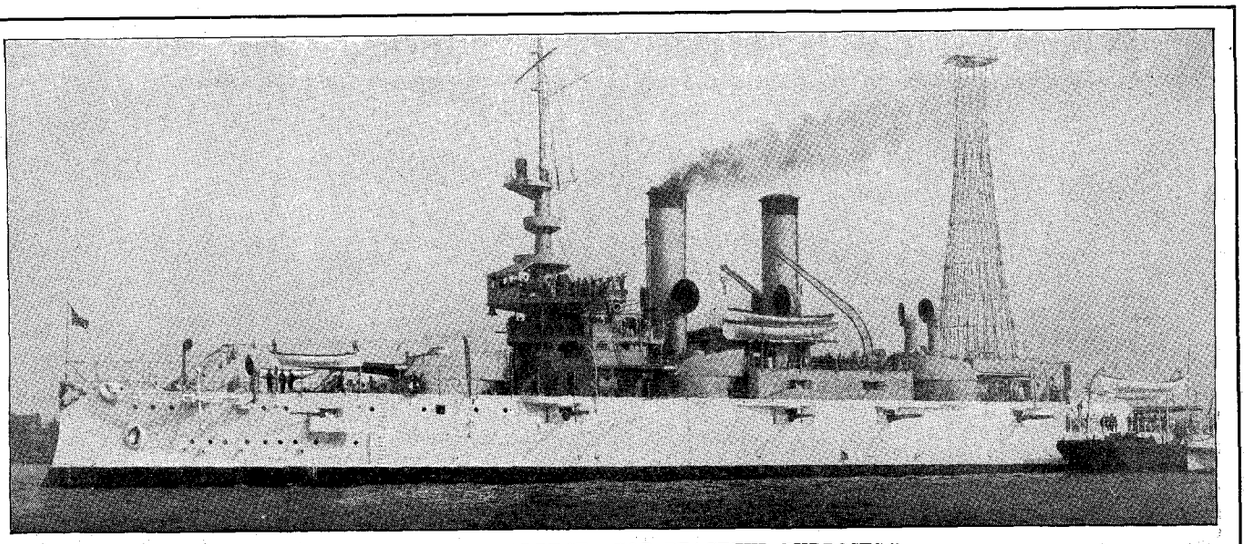

TO BE SOLD TO GREECE "FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES."

This is the *Idaho*, for which, together with her sister ship, the *Mississippi*, Greece is willing to pay our Government $11,500,000, which is what they cost us to build six years ago. With the purchase-money, says Secretary Daniels, we will build a new superdreadnought of the latest type.

is, in the opinion of the Chicago *News*, "of import to the whole country":

"The fact that suffrage has crossed the Mississippi River has had a moral influence on the Eastern States. If the Illinois Supreme Court's decision had been adverse, the cause would have been set back in the country as a whole."

ARMORED DOVES OF PEACE

TO THOSE who have feared that the sale of two of our obsolete battle-ships to Greece may start a third Balkan War, with fresh horrors, the statement of President Wilson that "if he had any idea that the vessels were to be used against Turkey or any other nation he would not support the project" will give a grateful sense of relief and security. A paragrapher in the New York *Herald* has deduced from this the hint that, since the ships are not meant for war, they must be "solely for the purpose of spreading the gospel of prohibition," but the more sober statements quote the President as avowing that "it had been represented to him that it would even up the balance of power in the Mediterranean and make for peace." So sure of it has he been that he has even met the remonstrances of Rustem Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador, with this argument, and we are given to understand the Ambassador was told, to his surprize, that the President "had assurances from the Greek legation that the battle-ships were wanted for peaceful purposes." On this subject the Ambassador reserved some doubts, possibly because he felt, as the New York *Times* suggests, that the peace Greece longed for was "that which follows victorious war—the desert of the familiar apothem." We are told that Mr. Vouras, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, urged the peace motive for the sale, and Greek representatives in Washington "have declared that a modern battle-ship purchased from Brazil will be delivered soon to Turkey, and that only by equalizing the two navies will loss of life be averted." To this Rustem Bey replies:

"We have every reason to believe that Greece is preparing for war on Turkey, and the acquisition of these two ships will give to her an added naval preponderance which will make it possible for her to act against us. Greece is already stronger on the sea than Turkey, altho when the two superdreadnoughts being built for Turkey in England are delivered that will not be the case, and with the *Idaho* and the *Mississippi* as a part of the Greek Navy she will be vastly superior and in position to declare war. Assurances from Greece that possession of these two ships will work for peace are not worth what they seem, for statesmen, no matter how sincere their motives, are sometimes driven into war. Greece is in an excited state, and popular opinion could easily force the country into conflict."

The $11,500,000 received for the out-of-date ships (which are but six years old) is to be spent for a new dreadnought, making the bargain a very happy one financially, but all do not agree on the ethical stand of the United States in this matter. Representative Stafford (Rep.), of Wisconsin, declared in the House that this country is virtually embroiling itself in the disputes of Turkey and Greece; and, further,

"if the countries were at actual war it would be regarded as a violation of neutrality on our part were we to make this sale. The step we are about to take is about as bad. Turkey may be a despised nation in the European group, but it does not behoove this Government to take part in the imbroglio between it and Greece."

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* takes even a more serious view of the ethical principles involved:

"Greece is securing battle-ships for another war with Turkey. Turkey is securing battle-ships for another war with Greece. Unless these two nations can strengthen their navies by purchase, there will be little chance of war. The question, then, enters: Should the United States help along war for a small profit, or should it help along peace? It may be that the refusal of the United States to sell will not insure peace, for the battle-ships may be bought elsewhere. That, however, is not our part. An individual can not excuse itself for wrong-doing by pointing to the wrong-doing of others, nor can a nation."

In answer to such pleas as this the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, affecting a more practical tho not less sincere attitude, replies that "there can be no more question of our right to do business with Greece than there is of Turkey's right to purchase two new dreadnoughts from British shipyards, where they are now building with all possible speed." The New York *Mail* refers with some scorn to those who fear that the *Idaho* and *Mississippi* may be used for war. We are reminded that "we are not exercising any sort of protection over the Sultan of Turkey," nor can we "go behind the returns and find out what warlike use is likely to be made of the material we sell." The United States bought two cruisers of Brazil at the outbreak of the Spanish War, but because of this, queries the writer, "was the Brazilian Government guilty of a hostile act toward Spain?" Secretary of the Navy Daniels rejoices over the bargain, and exclaims:

"This is a splendid thing for the Navy, and I am naturally

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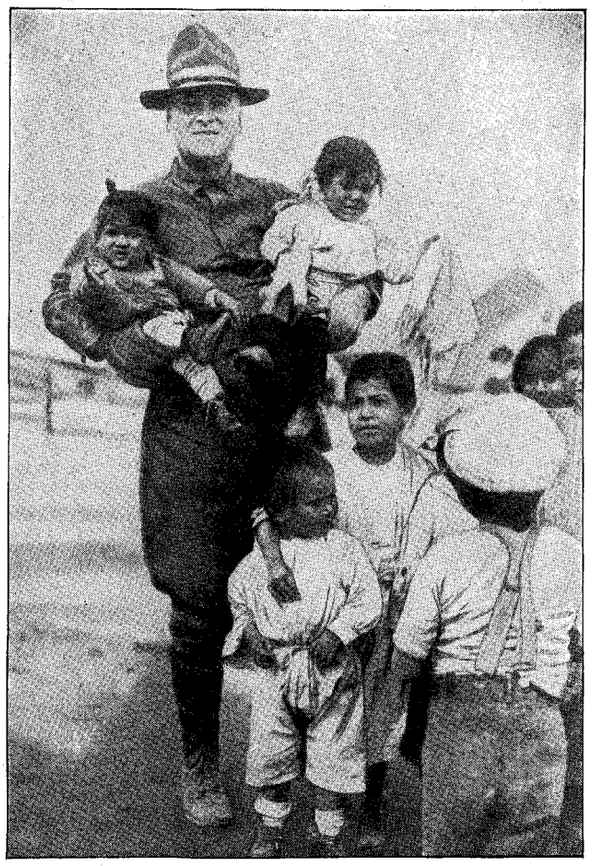
much gratified that the House concurred with the Senate in accepting the Department's recommendation, and thus taking advantage of this unusual opportunity. In the stead of these two vessels the Navy will obtain a superdreadnought of the most advanced type, such as the *Pennsylvania*, and not unequal to four vessels of the type of the *Mississippi* or *Idaho*.

"This ship will carry a main battery of twelve fourteen-inch guns, as against the eight twelve-inch attained by the *Mississippi* and the *Idaho* combined. She will have a speed of 20.5 knots, as compared with the maximum of 17.17 knots attained by the



HOW WE TREAT MEXICAN INVADERS.

These plump Mexican children were poor and ill fed when they came across the Rio Grande into the United States. Chaplain Axton, of the 20th U. S. Infantry, is holding two of them in his arms.

Mississippi and *Idaho*. Through the concentration of her big guns in four turrets and use of oil for fuel, she will require a crew of about 800 men, whereas each of the old ships required a crew of 700 men.

"Battle-ship No. 39 has not yet been named, and this year's Naval Appropriation Bill authorizes the construction of two new battle-ships, which, with this new ship, will total four unchristened young leviathans. Therefore, on this coming Fourth of July Uncle Sam will have the pleasing fraternal duty of choosing names for his first set of quadruplets."

The *Idaho* and *Mississippi*, says the Springfield *Republican*, will place Greece "in a decidedly better position with regard to Turkey's purchase of the Brazilian *Rio de Janeiro*." Why the *Idaho* and *Mississippi* have been called "the war-ships of peace" is explained by the New York Greek organ *Athena*, of whose editorial opinion a translation reads:

"Greece was in a position to strike before she acquired these battle-ships. Being stronger, there was nothing to prevent her, except the desire for peace, and strong reasons for avoiding a war just at this time. . . . On the other hand, Turkey's war fever, inflamed by the thought that the navy of Greece would be considerably the weaker should Turkey's new dreadnoughts arrive before any Greek reenforcements, will be cooled by this purchase. . . . The President of the United States was right in saying that by this act a third war in the Balkans may be avoided."

MOVING TOWARD PEACE IN MEXICO

TWO EVENTS happened last week that seemed to some to presage the approach of peace in Mexico. Villa's capture of Zacatecas is seen as a step toward Mexico City and peace by conquest. The Niagara Falls mediators, at the same time, have cleared the way for peace by another route, mediation between the warring factions—if they will adopt that method. The end of the A. B. C. mediation is variously described as a confession of signal failure, or a triumph "prodigious and unprecedented in the history of international relations." This sharp difference of opinion seems to be due to the fact that while the mediators did offer a settlement of "the international side of the Mexican problem," they left the "internal problem" to others. The main difference of opinion between the representatives of Huerta and our Administration concerned itself with the choice of a new provisional President; the Mexicans insisted on a "neutral," the Americans declared for a Constitutionalist. Now, unless Villa's soldiers take the question out of the hands of the diplomats, the choice is to be made by Mexicans. For, in the protocol signed at Niagara Falls all parties agree to recognize a provisional government to be "constituted by agreement of the delegates representing the parties between which the internal struggle in Mexico is taking place." It is further agreed that the United States will make no claim for "war indemnity or other international satisfaction," and that the provisional government in Mexico will grant amnesty to all foreigners and arrange for the proper settlement of foreigners' claims for damages. With this, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*,

"The mediators virtually wash their hands of the whole business. This may have settled 'the international side of the Mexican problem.' It may possibly have put the internal side in the way of settlement, but it is left far from an actual settlement. . . . Will delegates of the Huerta and Carranza factions get together and agree to a plan to be carried out in good faith? If they do not, or, if they devise a plan which our Government does not like and does not believe will result in permanent pacification and constitutional rule, or if the elections conducted under a plan to be adopted are as farcical as elections in Mexico have been for many years, what then? Our delegates have not agreed that the United States will keep hands off while a provisional government is being constituted and 'the powers of a permanent government' are being established. They would not agree to the withdrawal of troops from Vera Cruz before the new provisional government is set up. . . . There is no assurance that a permanent result will be reached. All that is really settled now is the imbroglio between the United States and Gen. Victoriano Huerta. Even that is not placed beyond the possibility of renewal."

This is one point of view, but other observers, like the New York *Evening Post*, rejoice in "this clear-cut disposal of our part in the matter," and think that "what with the steady march of the Constitutionalists toward complete military success, it will be strange if the negotiations do not ultimately result in bringing the Huertists to terms on lines substantially identical with those marked out by President Wilson from the beginning." This country triumphs, believes the New York *Times*, because our disinterestedness is pointed out to the world, and particularly to Mexico, because we avoid war, and "pledge lasting friendship with Mexico and establish on a new and promising footing our relations with all Latin America." The "only possible source of new trouble," it is asserted, will be the council of representatives of the two Mexican factions. But *The Times* feels confident that "this council will take up its deliberations in the right spirit," and it has "no doubt whatever of the outcome." Similar optimism is said to prevail in Washington, where the feeling is that Villa's victories will make for an agreement between the representatives of the two factions.

But the "internal questions" are the hardest questions to settle, and, says President Huerta, they "appertain ex-

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clusively to the Republic," and "never have been, are not, and will not be the subject-matter of discussion in the conferences." Yet we find a wide belief that the representatives of Huerta and Carranza may decide to enter into the negotiations at any moment. The New York *Evening Post's* Niagara Falls correspondent is one of those who expects the Mexicans to get together. Villa, he says, "is understood to be in thorough sympathy with the conference," and,

"His victory at Zacatecas has not affected the situation, except as it forecasts the purpose of the Constitutionalists to obtain the larger share in the control of the new Administration on account of their military success. Carranza's attitude is also understood to be favorable, as his contention—that the selection of a provisional President is an internal problem—is now upheld."

At Niagara Falls, the American representatives proposed that a Constitutionalist be agreed upon to succeed Huerta, and President Wilson let it be known that he would insist upon such a selection. This the Huerta delegates flatly rejected, and gave their reasons in a statement to the American public, saying:

A provisional Government composed of revolutionaries, and with revolutionaries in authority throughout the country, would turn the elections as it wished; the public vote would be falsified and the result would necessarily be the election of another revolutionary. . . . In Mexico, in the present circumstances, only a well-balanced Government can guarantee electoral freedom, so that the rejection of the neutral Government proposed by the mediators is tantamount to abetting and even to exacting fraud and violence at the elections."

Such a result, they continued, would be a bad thing for both countries because it would "create a National sentiment of hostility in the Mexican people," and also bad for Carranza and his party, because Mexican public opinion "would ever accuse them of having brought about the intervention of a foreign nation to enable them to achieve power." It was declared that despite their many successes in the field, the Constitutionalists have not the majority of Mexicans with them. And if they had, under a neutral Government, the revolutionary candidate "would be assured of a certain and honorable victory."

In the American delegates' reply the strong military position of the Constitutionalists (now further strengthened by the taking of Zacatecas) was emphasized. The permanent restoration of peace in Mexico, said Messrs. Lamar and Lehmann, "can only be obtained by consulting the just wish of the Constitutionalists, who are not only in numerical majority, but are now the dominant force in the country." For, they pointed out, if a neutral should be chosen as provisional President, we "would still be confronted with the insurmountable fact that the Constitutionalists, now almost completely triumphant, would reject the plan, repudiate the man, and press forward with renewed zeal to Mexico City, with all the loss of blood and life that may involve." Nor do the American envoys believe that a neutral President could be found, even if such a choice were desirable. As they remarked:

"In such a contest as that which has been waged in Mexico for years, it is not only fair, but necessary, to assume that every intelligent man of any prominence is at heart on one side or the other, and the country might well question the patriotism of any Mexican who has been colorless in such a contest. . . . The effort, therefore, should be, not to find a neutral, but one whose attitude on the controlling issues would make him acceptable to the Constitutionalists, while his character, standing, and conduct would make him acceptable to the other party."

In answer to the criticism that a Constitutionalist provisional Government would not hold a fair election, the Americans suggested a bipartizan board, with Constitutionalists in the majority, to supervise the election, and offered the assurance that all the influence our Government could legitimately use would be exerted to secure an honest election.

After so careful a presentation of these radically differing viewpoints, there is little new argument left for editors who favor either. The Boston *Herald*, for one, does not "see what business it has been of the President of the United States thus to take sides in the affairs of another country." The Boston *Transcript* and the Rochester *Post Express* believe the Huerta delegates were absolutely correct in taking the stand they did. The Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* admits that it might perhaps "be difficult to find a prominent man in Mexico who has not sided with either faction, but it would not be impossible, and every one knows that only by the selection of such a man can an honest election be held in Mexico."

MAKING THE REVOLUTION POPULAR.

That the Constitutionalists do not expect to win all their successes at the point of the bayonet is clear from this picture of General Carranza's secretary giving money to the poor at Saltillo.

But the greater number of editors who are moved to comment upon this issue seem to favor the American contention and to look upon the task of finding a neutral President for Mexico as a hopeless one. Thus, for instance, argue such representative dailies as the Springfield *Republican*, New York *Evening Post*, Chicago *News*, and Baltimore *Sun*. That the only "practical" and "logical" way to establish a stable government in Mexico is to "recognize Carranza and his army of 100,000 men" is likewise the judgment of the Worcester *Gazette*, Baltimore *American*, Milwaukee *Journal*, Savannah *News*, and Dallas *News*. The Huerta men at Niagara are described by the Milwaukee *Free Press* as representing "the cientificos and the whole land-holding class of Mexico no less than they represent Huerta personally." When they "speak of a neutral provisional President," says the New York *World*,

"they mean one who, while not openly attached either to the dictatorship or the rebellion, is steeped in aristocracy and land monopoly. . . . If this grandee element persists in its refusal to accept a Constitutionalist whose moderation would be guaranteed by the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, it will have an opportunity presently to deal with General Villa, who is a land reformer of the machine-gun type."

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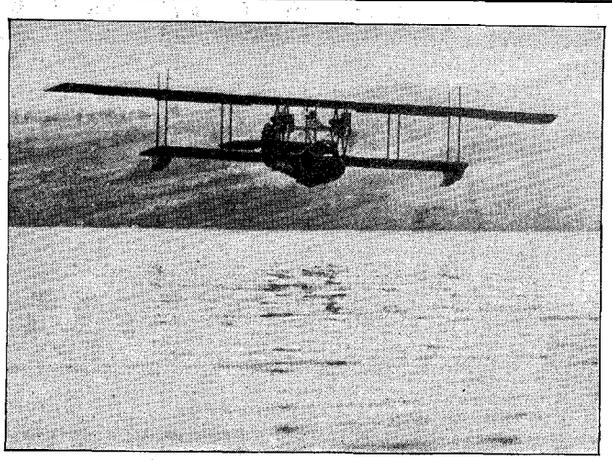

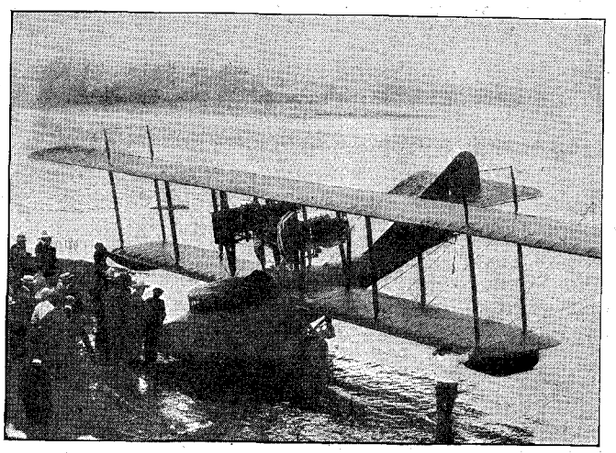

TUNING UP FOR A TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT.

In this hydroaeroplane, the *America*, built for Mr. Rodman Wanamaker by Glenn H. Curtiss, Lieut. John Cyril Porte, of the British Royal Navy, and George E. Hallett expect to fly from Newfoundland to England by way of the Azores and Spain. These pictures were taken on Keuka Lake, near Hammondsport, New York, where the *America* was launched and her first trial flights successfully made last week. The *America* is propelled by two 100 horse-power motors and her wings measure 72 feet from tip to tip.

THE ROOSEVELT O. K. FOR PERKINS

THE PINCHOT WAR on Perkins seems to have received its quietus from Colonel Roosevelt's emphatic assertion that "Mr. Perkins has been, on the whole, the most useful member of the Progressive party," and his equally emphatic statement that "as for reading him out of the party, when that is done they will have to read me out too." As recorded in our issue of June 20, Mr. Amos Pinchot recently started a vigorous fight against Mr. Perkins as Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, on the ground that he "has been monopoly's ardent supporter and one of the most distinguished opponents of social and industrial justice that our generation has produced." This attack, which was launched after Colonel Roosevelt had sailed for Spain, was indorsed by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, whose prominence was second only to the Colonel's among the original founders of the party. But while the old party papers were watching with unconcealed glee the development of what promised to be the first serious split in the ranks of the youngest of the political parties, the Colonel returned to these shores and promptly called the malcontents back into line with the following statement, from which we have already quoted the two salient sentences:

"Mr. Perkins has been, on the whole, the most useful member of the Progressive party. No man has served with greater zeal and disinterestedness. He has striven in absolute good faith for the principles of the party both as regards corporations and business generally, and as regards the group of questions dealing with the welfare of the wage-worker and his economic and social advance.

"As for reading him out of the party, when that is done they will have to read me out too."

To this Mr. Amos Pinchot replies that the question is not whether Mr. Perkins should be read out of the party, but whether or not he "should remain executive leader of the party."

One result of Colonel Roosevelt's determination to stand by Perkins, reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, is that "Progressives in Congress are in consternation, fearing that men of the Murdock stripe will be driven into the Wilson camp." Progressive dailies continue to avoid the whole subject of the Pinchot-Perkins feud, while other papers either commend the Colonel's loyalty to his supporter, or ask jeeringly if anybody expected the leader of a party to quarrel with the party's "meal ticket."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CARRANZA has all the mediation he can attend to at home.—*New York World.*

HERE'S that wretched Japan trying to break up our Chautauqua season.—*Columbia State.*

AS we understand the President, Big Business should be seen and not heard.—*Columbia State.*

THIRD cup of coffee seems the indicated treatment for the Colonel's throat.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHEN T. R. said the party was ready for battle, Amos and George must have taken him seriously.—*Columbia State.*

WE note by the papers that Rear-Admiral Fletcher has left Vera Cruz for the scene of trouble in Washington.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT seems that Villa gives unquestioned obedience to Carranza's orders except when he doesn't want to.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

THE chances are that some of the gold that is being shipped abroad now will come back when the world gets to buying wheat.—*Boston Globe.*

WOULDN'T you hate to be a standpat politician and have to feel bad because the big wheat crop has insured prosperity?—*Kansas City Star.*

LORIMER now has a chance to repeat that "human-interest" story of his life to the depositors in those three busted banks.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IN stoning and egging the I. W. W.'s, that Tarrytown mob merely proved that it had been pretty thoroughly converted to I. W. W. doctrines and methods.—*New York American.*

MEXICO needs a President and not merely a successor to Huerta.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE English militants think fasting is more effectual than prayer.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

PROBABLY T. R. regards the Perkins-Pinchot fuss as only a tempest in a coffee-pot.—*Columbia State.*

WHETHER the Niagara peace dove will hatch a squab or a squabble is very uncertain.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

AN exchange calls Huerta "two-faced." The suggestion that there is another face like that is appalling.—*Columbia State.*

AS a steam-roller pilot Villa must make the 1912 Republican National Committee turn green with envy.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

IT is an ungrateful Progressive who feels no thrill of sentiment at sight of George W. Perkins's battle-scarred check-book.—*Washington Star.*

EVERY time the suffragists appear in the offing the President hurriedly resumes his seat on the Democratic platform.—*New York American.*

MRS. PENNYBACKER has paid a glowing tribute to the club-woman's husband. Modesty and cheerful acceptance of second place have won recognition.—*Chicago Herald.*

IN justice to the Administration which imposed the income tax, it should be said that it is doing everything in its power to put individual incomes in the exempt class.—*New York American.*

THE trouble between Carranza and Villa has been patched up, but the Constitutionalists may be made a trifle ill at ease by the way the world insists on looking at the patch.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

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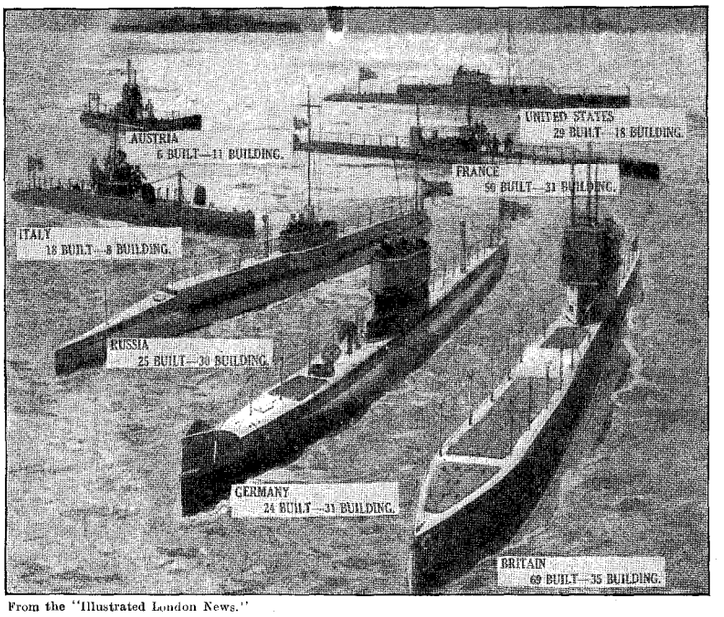
FOREIGN COMMENT

IS THE DREADNOUGHT OBSOLETE?

OVER A YEAR AGO Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, told Parliament that "the strength of navies can not be reckoned only in dreadnoughts, and the day may come when it may not be reckoned in dreadnoughts at all." And now comes Admiral Sir Percy Scott with an article in the London *Times* proclaiming "the uselessness of great battle-ships" and predicting the "future of naval warfare." There has been a good deal of desultory talking and writing on the question of whether iron-surface ships should not be consigned to the scrap-heap, and submarines and air-ships be regarded as a nation's best protection. But here we have exprest the deliberate verdict of a naval specialist of the first rank. He it was who made possible the recent advance in marksmanship with heavy guns. He invented the "director," which has enormously increased the possibility of hitting at long distance. He tells us in *The Times* that everything he has done to enhance the value of the gun is rendered useless by the advent of the submarine, with its deadly torpedo. Battle-ships, and indeed all war-vessels which have not the quality of submersion, are to become obsolete. In harbor, on the ocean, in narrow waters, dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts are at the mercy of the submersible torpedo-carrier. The Admiral formally states his theory as follows:



From the "Illustrated London News."

WILL THEY DRIVE THE BATTLE-SHIP FROM THE SEA?

Sir Percy Scott predicts it. Submarines, built and building, of the Great Powers. Building any more battle-ships in 1914 "will be a misuse of money."

"The introduction of the vessels that swim under water has, in my opinion, entirely done away with the utility of the ships that swim on the top of the water.

"The functions of a vessel of war were:

Defensively,

1. To attack ships that come to bombard our ports.
2. To attack ships that come to blockade us.
3. To attack ships convoying a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack ships interfering with our commerce.

Offensively,

1. To bombard an enemy's ports.
2. To blockade an enemy.
3. To convoy a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack the enemy's commerce.

"The submarine renders 1, 2, and 3 impossible, as no man-of-war will dare to come even within sight of a coast that is adequately protected by submarines; therefore, the functions of a battle-ship as regards 1, 2, and 3, both defensively and offensively, have disappeared.

"The fourth function of a battle-ship is to attack an enemy's fleet, but there will be no fleet to attack, as it will not be safe for a fleet to put to sea. This has been demonstrated in all recent maneuvers both at home and abroad where submarines have been employed, and the demonstration should have made us realize that, now that submarines have come in, battle-ships are of no use either for defensive or offensive purposes, and, consequently, building any more in 1914 will be a misuse of money subscribed by the citizens for the defense of the Empire."

Speaking of the vast expenditure required by the maintenance of a strong fleet of "ships that swim on the top of the water," the Admiral remarks:

"What we require is an enormous fleet of submarines, air-ships, and aeroplanes, and a few fast cruisers, provided we can find a place to keep them in safety during war-time.

"It has been argued to me that our enemy will seize some island in the Atlantic, get some fast cruisers there, with plenty of coal, and from this island prey on our commerce. This is ridiculous; the moment we hear of it we send a flotilla of submarines towed by an Atlantic liner, she drops them just when in sight of the island, and she brings them back to England when they have sunk everything they found at the island.

"If we go to war with a country that is within the striking distance of submarines, I am of opinion that that country will at once lock up their dreadnoughts in some safe harbor; we shall do the same; their aeroplanes and air-ships will fly over our country; they will know exactly where our ships are, and their submarines will come over and destroy anything and everything that they can get at.

"We shall, of course, do the same, but an island with many harbors and much shipping is at a great disadvantage if the enemy has submarines.

"I do not think that the importance of submarines has been fully recognized, neither do I think that it has been realized how completely their advent has revolutionized naval warfare. In my opinion, as the motor-vehicle has driven the horse from the road, so has the submarine driven the battle-ship from the sea."

Sir Percy, thinks the London *Times*, has given expression to a very plausible theory which can only be tested by experience. In any case, the changes he advocates must come gradually:

"The British Empire is not to be risked for a new theory, even if some millions might thereby be saved; and there is always a danger that theories like Sir Percy Scott's may be used broadcast by political idealists, who will not stop to test their soundness if only they serve a political argument. If such a revolution as Sir Percy Scott predicts is to come at all, it can only come most slowly and step by step. It may not come at all in the manner which he foretells, for no one can say at present how rapidly flying craft may not be improved and how great may not be their effect upon naval construction, even of the submarine type. All

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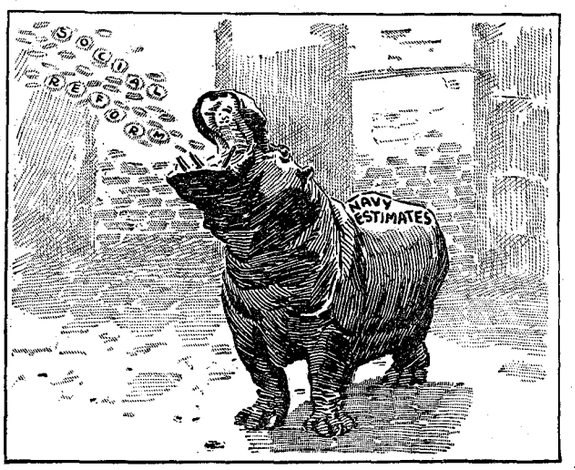
these possibilities are in the realm of speculation, and any good believer in aeroplanes could put up a counter-theory to Sir Percy Scott as plausible as his own. In the meantime the security of the Empire has to be maintained; and while every effort must be made to keep this country in the vanguard of development with flying craft and submarines, the time has not



"THAT'S THE WAY THE MONEY GOES!"
—London *Daily News.*

yet come, nor is it even in sight, when Great Britain or any other Power will risk its whole future on those experiments."

David Hannay, in the Manchester *Guardian*, reminds his readers that the use of torpedoes as the most formidable weapons of sea warfare was advocated as an invincible method of naval offense and defense by the late Admiral Colomb. But "the Russo-Japanese War has been fought since his death, and the torpedo played a very small part in it." Mr. Hannay thinks Sir Percy too imaginative, and says of his essay:

"It is a very impressive picture, is it not? Written by a literary man doing a 'scientific' novel or scare tale it would pass well enough. But is it what we have a right to expect from a most accomplished naval gunner and a naval officer of long service and approved capacity? The imaginative, fancy picture-making spirit of the thing is out of place over Sir Percy Scott's name."

The Pall Mall Gazette (London) declares that the Admiral has been too hasty in publishing his views, and we read:

"We are not going to assert that, in the more or less distant future, the oft-repeated prophecy may not be justified by the event. The performances of the submarine in our own maneuvers and those of the French during the past two years have been of a kind to give a violent shock to the advocates of the hammer-and-tongs engagement above water (such as Sir Percy Scott was himself till yesterday). But we do say, and with emphasis, that such a declaration, made by one who has won so much authority with the public by the services he has rendered, is premature, and, because premature, mischievous."

While the London *Standard* is of opinion that the battle-ship has still a large rôle to play, yet it warns us not to underrate the aeroplanes and submarines:

"Let us by all means keep in mind the supreme importance of the new instruments, and remember, in Mr. Churchill's words, that the strength of navies can no longer be computed in battleships alone. We can not have too many submarines and seaplanes, or spend too much time and thought in training our officers to handle them."

The ironical comment of *The Nation* (London) closes as follows:

"Gone is the vaunted dreadnought, and the millions sunk in her raddled carcass. Shall we therefore stop building her? Not at all. War in submarines would be much too cheap."

SOCIALISM VS. MILITARISM IN FRANCE

FORTY-NINE CABINETS in forty-three years indicate something of the vicissitudes of political life in France. Just now the turmoil at the capital centers around the conflict between socialism and militarism. In early June Mr. Ribot was Premier for a single day, until the Chamber of Deputies voted him out on the first ballot. Ribot's cabinet was hailed with enthusiasm by the steady-going *Temps*, *Gaulois*, and *Figaro*, but was hooted by the Socialist press. "Universal public opinion is with them!" cried the *Temps*, and the next day they fell. Then the Socialist Viviani, who had failed a few days earlier to form a cabinet, was asked to try again, which he did, with better success, and at this writing is still balancing on the pinnacle, amid dubious predictions from the press. The great question which the Viviani ministry will have to manipulate and solve is the law of three years' military service. Now the Prime Minister of France calls himself an "independent Socialist," and at the great meeting of the Socialists last year at Pau a declaration was made that the law of three years' service and the military expansion both in Germany and France should be discouraged and opposed. This might seem to put him in an untenable situation, but Mr. Viviani won a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies by explaining the impossibility of changing the three years' military service law directly or indirectly until the proposed substitutes, like military preparation

THE OLD WAR-GOD AND THE NEW.
—© *Simplicissimus* (Berlin).

among youths and the utilization of reserves, prove their efficiency. His majority on the first ballot was 233.

The necessity of the three years' service law is explained by Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu in his *Économiste Français* (Paris), in which he writes as the foremost financial authority and political economist in France. He thinks that, in the face of public opinion and the dangerous position of the country, the law of three years can not possibly be repealed by any legislature. He writes:

"At the present moment the military law of three years' service must be put aside from the discussion of the political situation, for no one would venture on openly attacking it. Beyond all doubt any proposal to abrogate it would be rejected by an overwhelming majority. The necessity for this period of

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service is too manifest, considering the present state of Europe and of the world and our relations with our powerful neighbor. These relations involve several delicate and thorny questions. We may say that more clearly day by day this lengthened period of service is shown to be absolutely necessary. For the birth-rate in France has not ceased to dwindle since 1890 or 1893, and this means that the number of conscripts is likely to grow less every year. We must not forget that between 1893 and 1912 the number of births fell off by 125,000. This leads us to expect that in twenty years, even tho the death-rate becomes lower, the annual number of conscripts will be diminished by from 59,000 to 55,000. Under these circumstances it is impossible to abridge the legal period of service."

RENÉ VIVIANI,

The Socialist Premier of France, who is supporting the militarist law condemned by the Socialists last year.

The German press are of course interested in the situation. "The critical position of the ministry in France," the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) remarks somewhat complacently, "springs from the new military law, and if the Radicals had the least political sense they would understand that the time is badly chosen for discussing the law of three years. The majority of the French people have manfully accepted it, and besides that, the maintenance of this law is an obligation which is laid upon France with regard to her allies and friends." "The program of Pau, to repudiate the law if it is carried out in France," declares the *Berliner Neuesten Nachrichten*, "would simply proclaim the bankruptcy of the political and military world-policy of the French Republic."

Naturally enough, the Russian press, too, have something to say upon this subject, as an offensive and defensive ally of France, and we read in the St. Petersburg *Zeitung:*

"The French Radicals have no scruples about weakening the Army to please the idle talkers of Pau, even tho it imperils France. The experiment of a two years' service made by France in 1905 and completed in 1908, by which the period of training for the reservists was shortened, yielded anything but good results. In fact, since 1905, Germany has thrice threatened France with war. How can the Chamber of Deputies dream of reducing by one-third the effectives of the French Army, thus violating a system based upon a dual alliance and a triple entente?"

"France will be acting scurvily and at a great risk if she change her present military system," declares the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), "and we should like to ask how she would be able, with a weakened army, to fulfil the obligations imposed by the Franco-Russian alliance. The French Radicals are playing with fire—always a dangerous game."

Some of the complications that make the situation interesting are sketched by Lucien Wolf in the London *Graphic*, as follows:

"There is, in the first place, an organic disturbance of French political life on a very wide scale, and this is complicated by no fewer than four local maladies of exceptional virulence. The organic disturbance is represented by the displaced center of gravity of the Republic, which has edged so far to the Left as to render doubtful whether its indispensable conservatism can any longer be maintained. The four subsidiary maladies are (1) a Presidential trouble, (2) an Army crisis, (3) a Financial crisis, and (4) a Parliamentary crisis. All these are more or less in a dangerous state, altho they vary in their malignancy.

"Least of all has been heard of the Presidential trouble, but it is none the less exceedingly disquieting. M. Poincaré was elected to the Presidency in abnormal circumstances, which subsequent events have not justified. The various shades of Reaction, alarmed at the growing battalions and pretensions of the Extreme Left, combined to create a khaki atmosphere for his nomination. He was put forward as the candidate of a new and rejuvenated France, at once militant and conservative, and when he was elected—with a disconcerting lack of patriotic unanimity—his friends did their best to compromise him by calling for a greater personal initiative in the exercise of his high functions. Whatever else the general election did last month it did not confirm this conception of the Presidency, seeing that the Extreme Left—Socialist-Radicals and Socialists—were returned in largely increased strength. And now the hour of reprisals has come, for no stable Cabinet can be formed without the 'Bloc,' and no Cabinet in which the 'Bloc' predominates will agree long with M. Poincaré."

JAURÉS, THE SOCIALIST CONQUEROR IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Laurel-crowned, like a conqueror, Roman or Greek,
Jaurés draws in his train the whole radical clique;
Then come M. Caillaux, the husband and hero,
And downcast Doumergue, who is naught but a zero.

—*Le Rire* (Paris).

CAUSE OF THE ITALIAN STRIKE

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE of the great strike in central and northern Italy was told in the cable dispatches; the underlying cause is given in the Italian press. The cables said it "began after two Socialist workmen had been killed at Ancona"; the press tell us it is the climax of long and bitter industrial strife in which the workers declare they are being starved to death, and the employers declare their employees shirk their tasks. The trouble area was filled with troops during the strike, but violence was studiously avoided, even soldiers who defended themselves being punished—a policy which is attributed to the Government's fear of provoking a revolution, and which throws a significant ray of light on the volcanic possibilities slumbering there. We are told that the strike stopt or checked industrial activity and even the electric and steam roads and daily newspapers in the following cities: Ancona, Rome, Bologna, Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan, Turin, Bergamo, Terni, Brescia, Civita Vecchia, Bari, Leghorn, and Perugia. Altho the strike has now come to an end, the causes of it may be seen in the columns of the Socialist press as well as in the calmer

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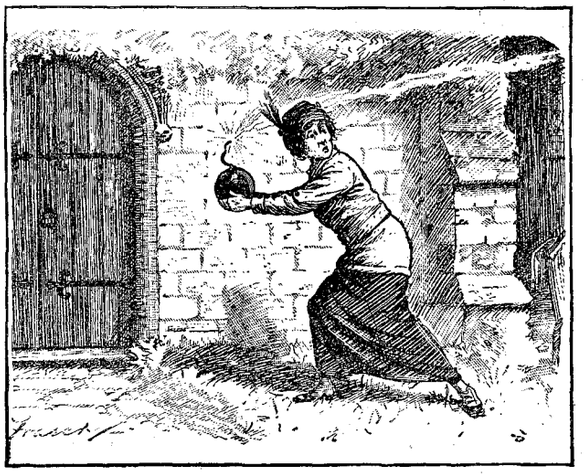
lucubrations of political economists. While Naples did not join in this general strike, it is from the *Rivista Popolare* of that city, a bright and outspoken Socialist organ, that we read that hunger and the monopolization of the land by rich proprietors have ruined Italy, while the heavy taxation imposed by the augmentation of armaments and of soldiers has aggravated the situation. The editor quotes the words of "certain laboring men" from whose lips fell the following melancholy sentences:

"This moment is one of exceptional seriousness and, what is worse, no hope appears on the horizon. We are reduced to the last extremity. We have now been forced to abandon all food except bread and salt. We have to pay for water. To-day we are measuring out bread and water to ourselves and our children. To-morrow we shall lack even such food as this. The landowners wrap themselves round with their chilling claim to a right of proprietorship; the priests try to keep in the swim with them; the Government is readier to give us lead than bread. And, indeed, it is better to die by lead than by famine."

This writer blames the taxes imposed upon imported grain. These taxes were intended to protect the wheat-growers of southern Italy, but were practically paid by the artizans and special laborers and corporation and government employees in the large cities.

Speaking of "the crisis through which Italy is now passing," Professor and ex-Deputy Pantaleoni, in the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), agrees in part with the Socialist editor, but intimates that the workers are also to blame. He tells us that the moral life of Italy has become relaxed and social discontent and greed pervade all classes, so that the weakest go to the wall. Speaking of the backwardness of Italy, he tells us that scarcely two-fifths of arable territory have been cultivated in accordance with modern methods so as to yield profitable returns. He lays the blame of this on the ignorance and indolence of the peasantry and the neglect of the Government, underlying which is a certain moral deadness. This state of things has produced a crisis in Italy, of which he writes:



"CURFEW SHALL NOT RING TO-NIGHT."
—*Punch* (London).

"It is very serious, this crisis, both by its intensity and by its wide-spread effect, and even by the most favorable of hypotheses it will be more serious still as it goes on. In all classes of society we see rising up a contempt for the law and for right; a disregard of all constitutional administrative and judicial measures; a tendency to have recourse on every occasion to agitation and to violence. The causes of the evil with which Italy suffers are the high-handedness, injustice, corruption, and weakness which have now either invaded or defied the functions of States. In Italy we see nothing else but agitators. People neither fit themselves nor show any activity for anything but agitation."

And not only are low wages paid to the laborers, but he says that they have been so corrupted by agitators that they lose all wish to work:

"Failure has attended the attempts to introduce modern farming methods in some places. The laborers have not given their best efforts to the employment of machinery for irrigation and fertilization, and those who employ them have been compelled to return to the primitive system of cultivation. Naturally a diminished amount of produce, or produce of diminished value, results in the diminution of wages."

Government monopolization of the railroads and of insurance, he adds, has involved the Government in a financial muddle that has kept it from solving the industrial problem.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN VIEW OF THE "MILITANTS"

THE GERMAN POLICE would never permit in Germany the outrages that are being perpetrated right along by the militant suffragettes in England and Scotland, says the *Berliner Tageblatt*. The British police are not so well organized as the German, it explains, and that is why the violence continues unchecked. True, Germany has its woman-suffrage advocates, but they do not resort to arson, window-smashing, bomb-throwing, or the destruction of art. Under the title, "Our Cousins," this writer beseeches the English authorities to act with more decision against these feminine lawbreakers. He thinks that the "Wait and See" policy of Mr. Asquith may end in some violent explosion of wrath against the "arson band" who invaded Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. To quote his words:

"Whenever conversation lags anywhere, people persist in trying to solve the question how the English Government can restrain the suffragettes. Honorable men who humbly bear the yoke of our social and legal restrictions blame the weakness of the British Government and assert that nothing like the suffragette movement in England can ever happen to us. . . . Happily, our women of the Women's Rights Society are reasonable, gentle, and amenable, and those among them who are most fiery would never set fire to a church. While ordinary epidemics quickly tend to spread into every country, this female malady has generally spared other peoples, which merely shows that England is the special field for the exploitation of new inventions and quack medicines of all sorts. Byron has said in his 'Don Juan' that passion in them is seated in the head, which plainly shows us the weak spot from which the disorder of the suffragettes proceeds."

In the eyes of this writer the militant suffragette movement is a kind of rinderpest, and as the English have known how to get rid of the sickly animal that infects the herd, so should she rise up mercilessly against the militant suffragettes. To quote his words:

"The London Government has not consulted foreign experts, as it did when the rinderpest raged in South Africa, and it has not offered a prize for a remedy. The outside world can only entertain a hope that the British people will eventually triumph over this plague, and we feel bound to beseech our cousins beyond the Channel to avoid an attitude of indolent surrender. This prayer is echoed by those of our people to whom female suffrage is not a thing to be dreaded. But with us the opinion that arson and picture-hacking are profitable to their cause has no place in the brains of our docile women. Should matters proceed to such a length that the suffragettes gain their point, it would be a very sad thing if it destroyed the refined usages of woman's life, and instead of the teapot or the coffee-pot, these harmless and innocent emblems of yesterday's life, the kerosene-can should symbolize woman's influence. . . . . .

"With the establishment of women's right to vote, very little change would be brought about and very little would be attained. Should women gain the key to Paradise, this Paradise, to its last plot, would be found in the possession of men; then would begin a battle for this position or for that place or for some little eminence in power, and there would follow a terrible struggle, for women so far would not have learned what man can do and what he will not do. 'When Mabel Smith was defeated for office 300 window-panes were smashed, all the flower-gardens were devastated, and 17 churches destroyed.' England is rich in art treasures, famous buildings, and a civilization which is worthy of honor, but if the war method of the suffragettes ends in victory, how long will these things survive?"

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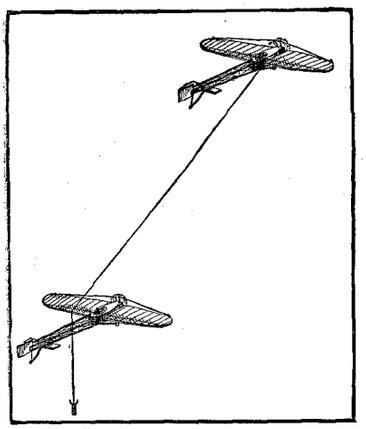
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FISHING FOR HOSTILE AIR-SHIPS

THE LATEST THING in bombs, to destroy an enemy's aeroplanes or dirigibles, is used to bait a sort of fish-hook, with which the military aviator angles for his prey. When the hook catches the hostile craft, the bomb explodes; for, unlike the common angler, the object of the fisherman in this case is not to land what he hooks, but to destroy it. This device, of which we read in an article on military aeronautics contributed to *Flying* (June), is the invention of Mr. Joseph A. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, a member of the Aero Club of America and vice-president of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania. Says the writer:



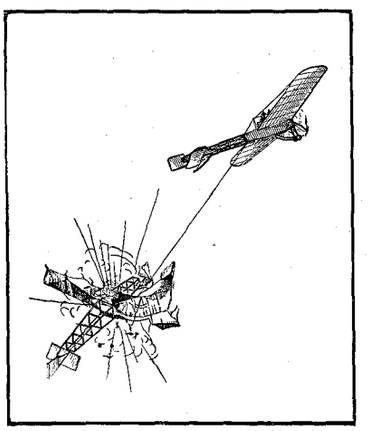
A FAST AEROPLANE "HOOKS" THE ENEMY'S SLOWER MACHINE.

"It is an ironical fact that the best bomb-dropping device and the best aircraft guns are American inventions—inventions which are being adopted by all the first- and second-class Powers, except the United States! So it is not surprizing to find that the last word in devices for aerial warfare, an aircraft destroyer much more far-reaching than any bomb-dropping device or aerial gun invented, is again an American invention. . . . . .

"As described in the patent, this invention relates to offensive operations against aircraft, and its object is to provide for the destruction of an air-ship by another air-ship, which itself incurs little risk or injury. Preferably, the attacking air-ship is an aeroplane, since this type of air-ship is capable of quickly changing its direction at high speed and of rising or falling at the will of the operator.

"The invention involves lowering bombs to a suitable distance from aircraft in flight by means of a wire or other flexible connection, and providing the upper side or end of each bomb with contact devices adapted to cause an explosion when the bomb is drawn upwardly by deflection of its supporting wire through its meeting an air-ship. Such deflection must occur whenever there is contact between the laterally moving, pendent wire and an airship, except only in the highly improbable case where the wire and the attacked air-ship are moving in the same direction at substantially the same speed, when explosion can be caused by manually pulling the wire.

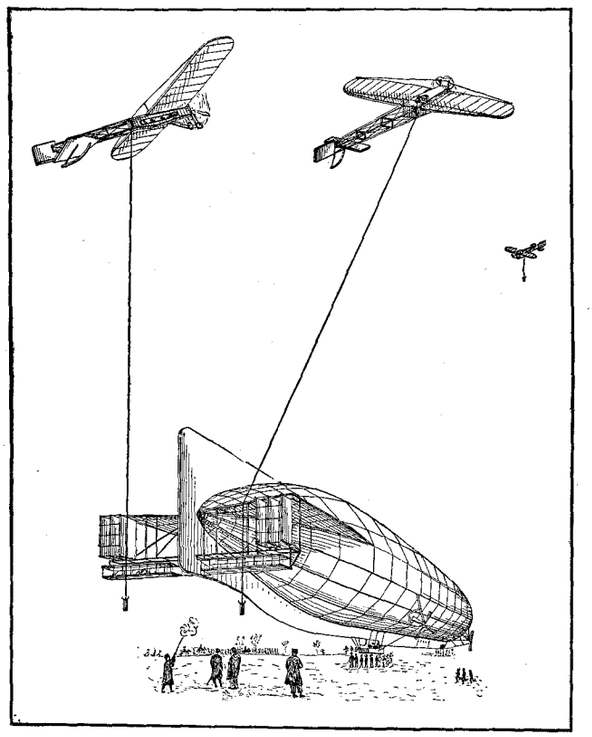
"The accompanying diagrams give a diagrammatic representation of (1) an aeroplane provided with the devices destroying another aeroplane while in flight; and (2) of two aeroplanes attacking a dirigible as it is about to start. Any one familiar with flights knows that both examples are theoretically correct, that is, a fast aeroplane has a controlling advantage over a slow one, even if the excess of speed is but five or ten miles an hour. Likewise, almost any standard aeroplane has a traveling range great enough to permit it to venture out within a radius of 100 to 200 miles to attack the enemy's aircraft. In neither case the crew of the attacking aeroplane risks more, possibly not as much, as an ordinary scout. Yet how tremendous the possibilities of putting the enemy's air fleet out of commission!



THE "HOOKED" AEROPLANE IS DESTROYED BY EXPLODING THE BOMB.

"Aeroplanes equipped with such devices would be a deadly menace to air-ships, magazines, sheds, ships in repair and under construction. Air-ships equipped with larger devices of this type can play havoc with sea and land forces, particularly at night; and may attack and destroy an enemy's air-ships and hangars, docks, magazines, ships, and terrorize very generally. There would be no means of defense against such air-ships except fast aeroplanes armed with guns or similar devices.

"One striking feature about this device is its simplicity and low cost. The mechanical contrivance which explodes the bomb whenever one of the barbs catches is simple and effective; and the aviator is protected from possible difficulties through the dangling wire by a simple device which cuts the wire when the tension reaches a given figure."



DESTROYING A DIRIGIBLE.

Swift aeroplanes may hook up a dirigible and destroy it by the Steinmetz device as it is about to start. In the air it is even easier, and one aeroplane is sufficient to put any dirigible out of commission.

With the building of huge dreadnoughts and the development of machine guns it was thought that the science of warfare had gone a long way toward abolishing warfare. But the rise of the air-ship advances this end by adding new terrors as well as new instruments for attack:

"Thus at the rate progress is being made in military aeronautics we may expect that the next war in Europe will see aerial warfare as terribly intensive as Wells could depict it. That much is admitted by the military authorities of the world. They know that fortresses and tactical divisions are all vulnerable to and defenseless against aircraft, therefore they have efficient aeronautical organizations, fleets of aircraft which will defend them from attack just as eagles defend their nest; and the means of defense are also means of offense. Just as a ship without aeroplanes is blind, so a fort without aeroplanes is a helpless target; and an army lacking aerial fighting forces will be doomed at the start of hostilities."

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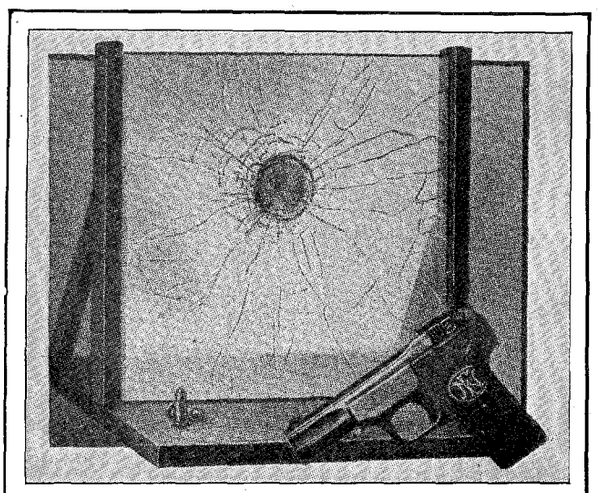
NO MORE FLYING GLASS

MORE THAN HALF the injuries due to automobile accidents—53 per cent., to be accurate—are caused by broken glass. And of wounds due to broken glass, 35 per cent. leave indelible scars, 15 per cent. cause serious mutilation, and 2 per cent. are fatal. All of which goes to show that



BITRIPLEX GLASS STRUCK BY A REVOLVER BULLET.

a device for preventing broken glass from flying about would probably save life and limb. It is interesting to know, therefore, that "triplex" glass does not fly. This product, as briefly described some time ago in these columns, consists of two sheets of ordinary glass separated by a thin sheet of transparent celluloid—all caused to adhere closely by chemical agents and heavy pressure. Experiment shows that in circumstances where ordinary glass would break and fly in all directions, the triplex glass simply shows a network of radiating cracks. In a collision between automobiles, where the shattered glass would probably wound all the occupants seriously, possibly with fatal results, under ordinary conditions, the triplex would simply crack and do no harm beyond covering the passengers with a fine powder. Says a writer in *La Science et la Vie* (Paris, June):

"It happens quite frequently that by a sudden stoppage the traveler is thrown against the glass in front, breaking it and wounding the occupants the more dangerously as the glass is thicker. If, on the contrary, it is triplex glass, it is not broken, but cracks in a spider's-web pattern. If a door fitted with ordinary glass is shut too violently, the glass flies to pieces. If it is provided with triplex glass it may be shattered to fragments without a single one becoming detached.

"If three panes of glass and two of celluloid are used, plates called 'bitriplex' are the result. These are so solid that they can not be broken, even with violent blows of a hammer. They may be cracked, and the outer sheets may even be pulverized, but it is impossible to get through the combination.

"One of the most curious experiments that can be tried is the following: an oak plank, two inches thick, is shot at from a distance of six yards with a revolver, using smokeless powder. The ball penetrates the wood and remains buried in it. Then a sheet of triplex glass one-fifth inch thick, in an oak frame, is placed 20 inches from the plank. On firing, as before, the ball makes a clean hole in the glass and a deep dent in the plank, but falls to the ground without penetrating it.

"When the 'bitriplex' is used, the ball makes a scarcely visible dent in the plank, all its penetrative energy having been absorbed by the glass. . . . . .

"The triplex glass may be used also in motorists' goggles. Pebbles torn from the ground by the tires of the automobile might break ordinary glasses, which are thus more dangerous to the wearers' eyes than is the dust from which they are designed to serve as a protection."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

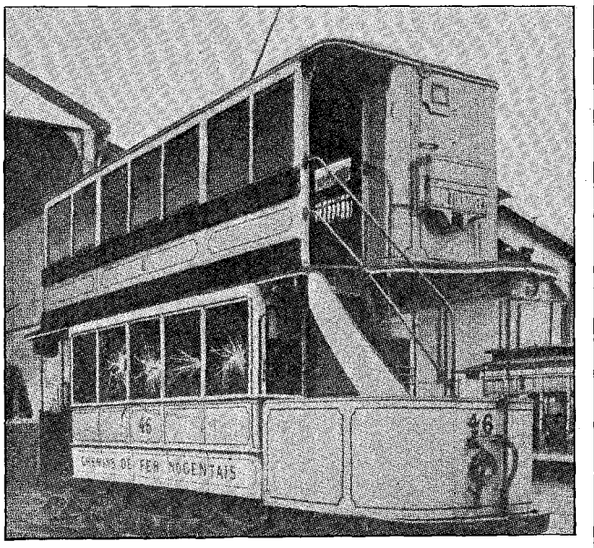
THE MINER AS A CIVILIZER

THAT THE MINER is the true pioneer—the scout of civilization—doing work in the wilderness for which those who came after him often get the credit, is the assertion of T. A. Rickard, delegate of the Royal School of Mines of London to the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Columbia School of Mines in New York. Mr. Rickard's address is printed in full in *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco, June 6), and we quote a few paragraphs, altho some of the speaker's most eloquent and interesting passages are in his more detailed historical descriptions of mining exploration, which lack of space obliges us to omit. Said Mr. Rickard:

"Civilization was developed on a metallic basis, not as regards money, for credit is the expression of an advanced state of society, but as regards implements and instruments, machinery and transport, facilities of living and of communication, all of which required the use of metals. The need of them and the consequent market for them induced enterprising men to probe the hills and scour the deserts in search of the mineral deposits that are distributed with such perplexing irregularity in the outer crust of the earth. These deposits were not to be found near the smiling corn-field or the gentle hilltops, but in regions where geologic unrest had produced inequalities of contour and ruggedness of aspect, where the surface was bare of soil and the mountains exposed their heart of rock. The miner, therefore, left the sheltered valley and plunged into the outer wilderness. And in his wanderings he found not only the metallic ore that was the immediate object of his quest; he also discovered new tracts of agricultural land, and new dwelling-places for his tribe. Returning home, he told the farmers and shepherds that fertile fields and lusher meadows were awaiting them across the range. They migrated thither, while he again adventured afar across the ranges, ever pioneering the advance. . . . . .

"The story of mineral exploration and racial migration is peculiarly the heritage of our people, the Anglo-Celts. It is the *motif* that runs through the drama of English and American history, more particularly during the last hundred years. Even in its barest outline, it serves to suggest that the miner is the pioneer of industry and the herald of empire.

"The first social organizations around the shores of the Mediterranean sent their prospectors to the hinterlands of



AFTER A COLLISION WITH AN AUTOMOBILE.

The triplex glass of the trolley-car is cracked, but not broken.

Europe, Asia, and Africa. The gold of Ophir, the copper of Sinai, the silver of Laurium were part of the web and woof of those early civilizations. The mines of Iberia gave Hannibal the sinews of war against Rome, and the gold of Dacia strengthened the resources of Rome under Trajan. But the greatest adventure was that of the Phenicians who passed through the pillars of Hercules into the western ocean in order to reach the

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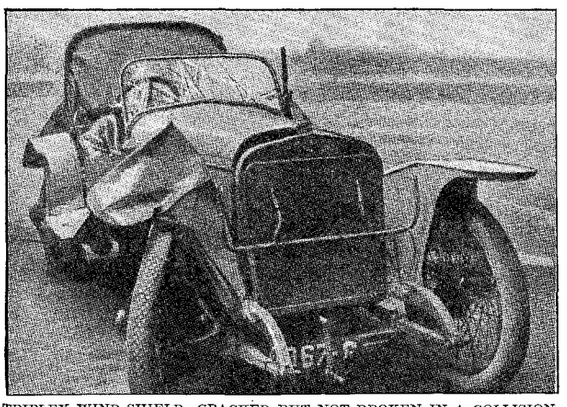
far Cassiterides, the tin islands that in turn were to produce those Cornishmen to whom this earth is one big mine. After Carthage and Rome, in turn, had been overthrown, the mining industries of the known world were disorganized. Desultory operations persisted in Hungary, Spain, and Saxony, but the Middle Ages to the miner were as dark below ground as above. Even the discovery of America, which marked the beginning of a new world movement, was not connected with a real advance in mineral exploitation, altho associated with the gaining of gold and silver. It is true, the wave of Spanish conquest broke over the American continent, penetrating the treasure-vaults of Mexico and Peru. But the Spaniard devastated, he did not develop. He gathered the harvest that the patient Indian had sown by the laborious toil of centuries. Cortez and Pizarro were filibusters, not explorers; they were pirates, not miners. . . . .

"But the great era of mineral exploration came with the discovery of gold in Australia and California. It was the prelude to a world-wide migration, an enormous expansion of trade, a tremendous advance in the arts of life, and the spread of industry to the waste places of the earth.

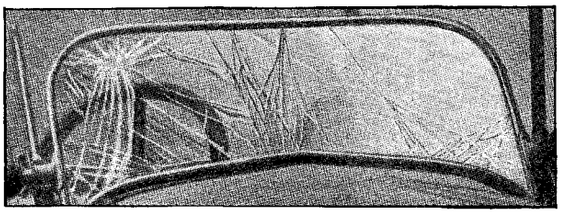
"The color of energy began to tint the blank spaces on the map. The western half of the North-American continent, all of Australia, the southern half of Africa, the northern half of Asia, were invaded, penetrated, and explored by those in search of gold, or other metals, and as each successive mineral discovery was made by the miner, he called upon his fellows to come and take a hand in the good work. He was the scout far ahead of an army of development. Trade follows the flag, it is true, but the flag follows the pick. . . . . .

"You say that most of these adventurers were not miners. I demur. What is a miner? He is the man who does the work of a miner, and that is, to extract mineral wealth from the ground. Most of the young and lusty men that rushed to California had never seen a mine, but that does not matter. They went to do the work of mining, and with the washing of the first panful of gold-bearing gravel they won the badge of Agricola. They had the machinery most used in mining—human muscle—they had the science most approved in that ancient art, organized common sense; they achieved the fundamental purpose of mining, to exploit mineral profitably. They came, they worked, they conquered; and from their labors has arisen a great and glorious commonwealth. . . . . .

"The British Empire and the American Commonwealth alike have advanced in the track of the miner. He made the great West a part of your heritage; he conquered the overseas dominions more truly than the soldiers of the King. The curtains that hid Central Africa were parted momentarily by the slave-trader, the elephant-hunter, and the missionary, but when these emerged those curtains closed again. It was left to the miner to place his candle so that like 'a good deed in a naughty world' it might illumine a path for human industry. The primeval forests, the sun-lit valleys, and the grassy plains of Australia remained as they were in the morning of time until the prospector called for his own people to come thither across the sea. The fur-trader traversed the snowy plains and penetrated the pine-clad mountains of the Canadian Northwest; the salmon-fisher sailed into the long estuaries; but neither of them touched the heart of that great lone land. Not until the pick of the miner awoke echoes that had slumbered since creation did the vast solitude respond to the pulsations of human endeavor. Hunters, traders, even soldiers and farmers, crossed the prairies from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and adventured over the desert to the Pacific coast. They carried the flag and they hoisted it over the new domain, but it was an empty conquest, and a vain annexation until the miner again spoke the word that set the world aflame."



TRIPLEX WIND-SHIELD, CRACKED BUT NOT BROKEN IN A COLLISION.



NEARER VIEW OF THE WIND-SHIELD.

THE SOIL AND DISEASE

THAT MANY DISEASES arise from soil-conditions was formerly a wide-spread belief, and is still asserted by many authorities. A writer in *The Medical Council* (Philadelphia, June) asserts that this theory is outworn, and that the soil, except where abnormally infected, is a conserver of health, not a harborer of disease. The theories that malaria is due to soil-conditions, he says, have utterly collapsed, and of the diseases once thought to originate in the soil, including "military fever," typhoid, yellow fever, and more recently pellagra, erysipelas, beriberi, dysentery, tuberculosis, tetanus, anthrax, ameboid dysentery, cholera infantum, and epidemic meningitis, it is now fairly certain that none is there present normally. The organisms of some may infest both soil and water, but these are only "carriers" in such cases, not generators. To quote:

"As medical science advances it is more than probable that the soil as a generator of disease will be dismissed from consideration. It is quite true that buried accumulations of filth may proliferate various organisms, but that normal soil does so except as is taught in agricultural books is not probable. The normal bacteria of the soil are not pathogenic to man. . . .

"After going through much authoritative literature, we are unable to find many authenticated instances of pathogenic bacteria normally occurring in the soil. More and more is it being thought that tetanus bacilli largely come from the intestinal tracts of the domestic animals and do not proliferate in the soil, altho the spores may long remain viable. . . . Practically the only bacillus of which distinct claims of pathogenic activity have been asserted, and which may proliferate in tropical soil, is the *B. cloacæ*. But recent study shows it to be merely a colon bacillus of cattle which resists the lethal action of sunlight, and thus is very slowly killed. . . . . .

"As a matter of fact, normal soil is a natural and beneficent bacteriological laboratory, various nitrifying bacteria promoting growth and others decomposing humus and organic matter, thus rendering it available as plant food. But when natural conditions are disturbed, the bacterial balance is also disturbed; and fungi, molds, algæ, and other organisms proliferate, to the detriment of man and animals. Note, it is not so much bacteria but other organisms which proliferate. Disturbed soil needs to be cultivated, and cultivated well. And yet the processes of artificial cultivation are often productive of vegetable forms of diminished resistance, as note the phylloxera disease of cultivated grapes, the various blights and the root growths so destructive of highly developed plant life. . . . . .

"The soil is a great conservator of health, not a menace; its life and death processes are among the most wonderful in nature. 'Back to the soil' needs to be a health slogan as well as an economic one. But what kind of soil? The best answer is that of modern scientific farming, which conserves the soil as well as man. Science was long a very artificial thing; but it is now being naturalized. And the encouraging thing is that science pays in efficiency and dollars and cents. Scientific farming is not only the most profitable, but it is one of the greatest conservators of public health.

"And yet how foolish some sanitarians are! One alleged scientist recently stated that he would as soon his children played with poison as with earth, as all of the pathogenic bacteria came from the soil. And another 'city builder' wishes that not one blade of grass be allowed to grow within the limits of the city. Children know better, and 'scientists' should.

"Let us get back to the soil and the sun! Let us cease

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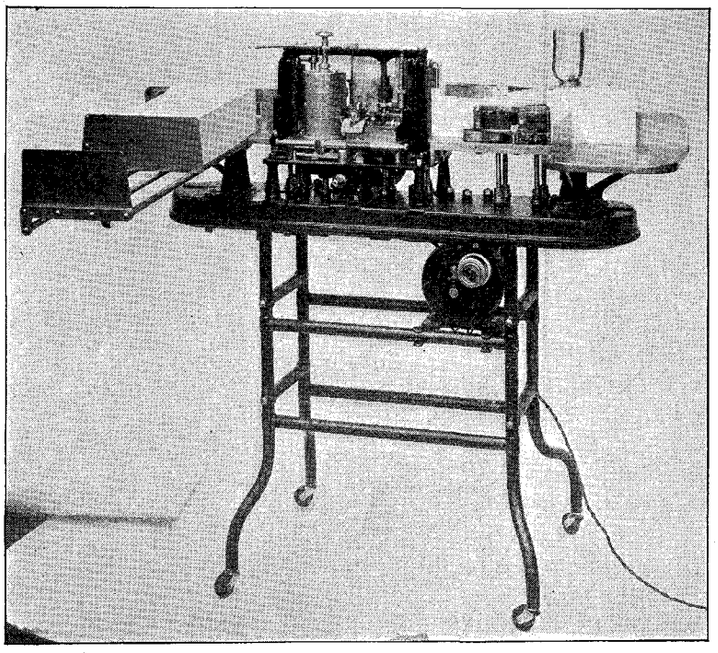
contaminating the soil and the atmosphere, and sanitation will progress by leaps and bounds. Sanitarians are, perforce of circumstances, compelled to make insanitary conditions tolerable; but what a great work could be done were these unnecessary conditions removed and the sanitarian allowed to devote his attentions more to man in a proper environment! Man himself is the great problem, after all. This world is a place 'where every prospect pleases and only man is vile.' Too long have we blamed our troubles upon this good old earth that we have abused so sorely. Let us begin with ourselves and let the earth wag along as the Creator intended it should."

STAMPLESS POSTAGE—The proposed replacement of the familiar gummed postage-stamp by a machine that makes an impression directly on the envelop—a method devised abroad—has already been noted in these columns. According to *The World's Work* (New York, July) a machine of this type is now coming into general use and will seal, stamp, count, and face approximately 250 pieces of mail per minute. We read:



A STAMPLESS STAMPING MACHINE.

It pays the postage on letters without the trouble of sticking stamps on them.

"The postage meter proper is contained in a small cylindrical steel case. Its two principal parts are the numbering system and the printing mechanism. The latter impresses a die on the mail matter, printing the evidence of prepayment. The first line of the die indicates the amount of postage, the second gives the number of the impression, the name of the post-office is on the third line, and the fourth is the number of the permit. This die plate is the property of the Post-office Department, and to obtain the use of one a certain prescribed application must be used. The mechanism of the meter is capable of numbering up to 100,000, and may be set to print any number of impressions desired. When postage is needed by a business house that uses one of these machines the meter is sent to the post-office, where it is opened by the meter clerk and set for the desired number of impressions and denomination of postage, for which he charges the same sum as for a like quantity of adhesive stamps. Each machine may, of course, be provided with more than one meter, so that operation need not cease during the time a meter is being set by the Post-office Department. One of the illustrations shows the nature of the postage imprint. If, for example, the meter has been set to give 25,000 impressions, the first envelop stamped will show the numeral 25,000, and the next 24,999, and so on until the meter reaches zero. There it will stop, and no amount of tinkering will cause it to start again until it has been reset by the meter clerk."

FAKE WIRELESS MESSAGES

DESPITE STRINGENT REGULATION of wireless apparatus—national and international—the mischievous or malicious sender of false messages still occasionally continues to make a nuisance of himself and sometimes comes very near to causing serious trouble. It is essentially the act of a coward to perpetrate a practical joke at a distance of fifty or a hundred miles, with practically no risk of detection. That persons of sufficient education and skill to operate wireless apparatus will stoop to such things is almost unbelievable, but the logic of facts compels one to admit it. The writer of a leading editorial in *The Electrical Review* (London, May 8) has this to say on some recent instances:

"It will be remembered that at the time of the disaster to the *Titanic*, and on several other occasions, much annoyance was caused to individuals and to the public by the dissemination of false messages by wireless telegraphy; a recurrence of this trouble took place on Friday last, when messages were received in Japan purporting to emanate from the American liner *Siberia*, and stating that she was aground and sinking off the coast of Formosa. On Saturday the vessel arrived at Manila, and denied issuing the call for help; moreover, she can not have been within 100 miles of Formosa, which lies far out of her course from San Francisco.

"The *Siberia* was insured for about £400,000, and on Friday reinsurance rates were quoted at 50 per cent. British and Japanese cruisers were dispatched to her aid. Much mental suffering must have been undergone by the relatives and friends of those on board her, and it is obvious that very heavy financial loss might result, perhaps has resulted, from the erroneous announcement.

"Whether the signals were transmitted in good faith by some other vessel in trouble, or whether they were the work of a practical 'joker'—save the mark!—is not yet definitely settled. The incident, however, draws attention to certain attributes and possibilities of wireless telegraphy which render it capable of being employed very greatly to the disadvantage of the community.

"In the first place, it is practically impossible to identify the sender of false news, except under special circumstances easily avoided. Inquiries could be made of the owners of licensed installations on land, but even if one of these were the culprit, how could the fact be proved? It is not necessary, however, to obtain a license in order to be able to make signals, any more than a poacher need obtain a game-license before setting about his unlawful business, A temporary aerial could be sent up with a kite or a small balloon under cover of darkness, or hauled up to the top of a tree or a flagstaff, and dropt before daybreak, without leaving any outward sign of its passing presence. While apparatus is available for determining approximately the direction from which a message is received, it would not commonly be available, or be used if available in such a case, and it gives no indication of the distance of the sender. At sea, of course, it would be an easy matter for a malevolent operator—if such a person existed—to dispatch misleading messages without fear of detection. Thus the authors of messages which are not *bona fide* can remain anonymous at pleasure, with little risk of discovery.

"The evil which can be wrought by false messages is incalculable. Their employment for the purpose of causing fluctuations in the value of securities in the money market is an obviously possible form of abuse of wireless telegraphy, and it is not difficult to conceive of conditions under which false messages supposed to be transmitted, for example, from a British war-ship to the Admiralty, or *vice versa*, in a time of international tension, might excite a people to frenzy and precipitate an appeal to arms. Wireless communication can not be effectually severed or interrupted, and messages can not be prevented from arriving at their goal; but neither can their propagation be prevented, and the greatest caution should be exercised in accepting them as genuine if the circumstances afford the slightest reason for doubt. Very heavy penalties should be prescribed for the misuse of this otherwise invaluable system of communication."

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CAN FRIGHT WHITEN HAIR?

THAT the numerous accounts of hair whitened "in a single night" by grief or fright are probably mythical is one of the conclusions of an interesting article on "Growth and Color Changes of Hair," contributed editorially to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 30). The writer, whose object is to collect the very latest investigations on this subject, begins by contrasting the dogmatic statements of the older writers, and their slender basis of fact, with the products of modern scientific research, whose chroniclers realize that every sentence is likely to be subjected to the keenest scrutiny and criticism. He formulates certain questions about the hair which he believes still lack complete and satisfactory answers. He believes it to be settled, however, that hair never "turns" gray or white; it falls out and is replaced by white or gray hairs. This, of course, disposes, if it is true, of the "single-night" stories; for full heads of hair do not grow in twelve hours. We read:

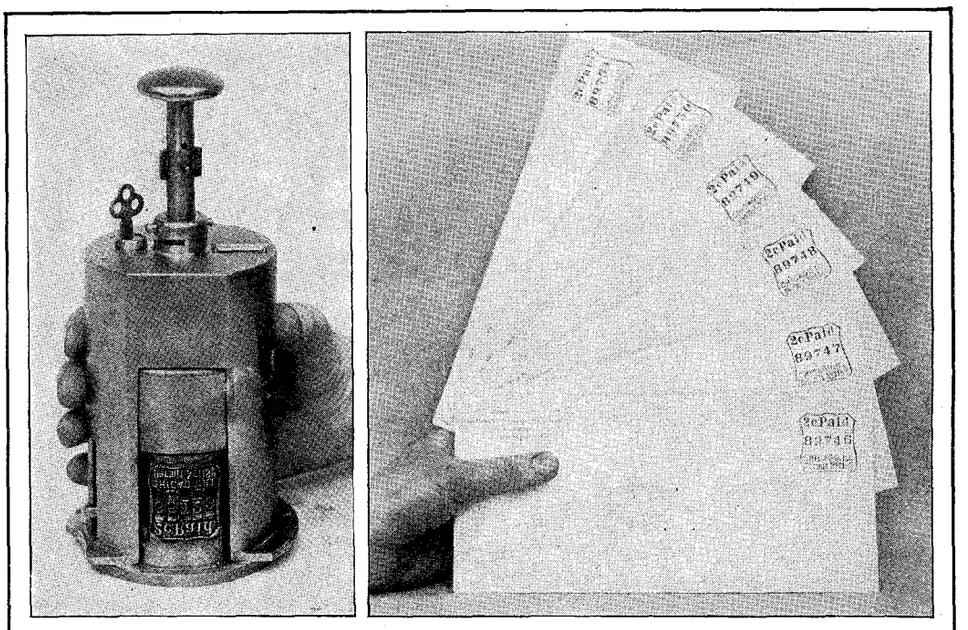
"Why does or does not the hair grow in certain regions in certain individuals? What are the conditions contributory to growth? How are the natural changes in color brought about and what determines them? The physician is frequently asked such questions as these, and for a convincing answer to them he will search with little success.

"Experimental studies in this field can not readily be conducted on man. Certain facts are, of course, matters of common observation. The beard grows anew after shaving, and this tonsorial practise is believed to stimulate the growth of the hair. Precisely why it does is not clear; tho the stimulus which shaving applies to the skin is said to produce a reaction favorable to improved local circulation and nutrition of the areas involved. For the same reason, that is, increased cutaneous activity as shown by the sweat-glands and neighboring structures, the beard is said to grow more rapidly in summer.

"Surgeons sometimes observe an unexpectedly intensive growth of the hairs in the immediate vicinity of suppurating wounds or in parts exposed to hot-air treatment. This may be interpreted as the outcome of the unusual hyperemia of the regions involved. Evidence of the probable accuracy of this view has been offered by the Greifswald surgeon, Georg Schöne, in experiments with white mice. When pieces of the hair-covered skin were removed from the region of the back and again transplanted thereon, many of the hair-follicles were noticed to atrophy at first; but presently an abnormally rapid and intense growth of hair ensued. This was especially conspicuous at the edges of the wounds. The active metabolism in the region of the healing and regenerating tissues is assumed to account for the result.

"If the pigment which produces the natural color of the hair is lacking, the hairs present a gray or white appearance. The silvery color may further be due to the presence of more or less air in the hair. To account for the blanching of the hair—the familiar accompaniment of old age and a phenomenon which frequently begins long before middle life is fairly concluded—various views have been set forth at different times. The silvery gray appearance which is seen in aging persons is doubtless characterized to some extent by the occurrence of larger numbers of air-cavities, and not by the destruction of the pigment as has frequently been postulated. For the hair-pigment is among the most resistant of organic substances and can be destroyed only by the most vigorous chemical treatment. Destruction of the pigment—in distinction from the artificial coloring or staining of the pigment—is scarcely conceivable without decomposition of the hair itself. Dry hairs contain more air, and therefore will appear somewhat lighter in color than moist ones; but black hair may be dried to the utmost without becoming white, and the hairs of mummies dried through the centuries still show their pigment precisely as do fresh hairs."

Some years ago, the writer goes on to relate, Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, propounded a different theory of the mechanism by which black hair turns white. According to him, the hairs are invaded at certain times by special cells, analogous to the white cells of the blood, which find their way to the pigment, engulf it and carry it with them in their exit from the hair. This view has, however, never been seriously accepted by those who have made first-hand studies of the subject. The true explanation of color-changes of the hair is probably to be found, the writer thinks, not in a destruction of pigment or in bleaching, but rather in a complete renewal of the hair. He says:



A METER AND ITS WORK, TAKING THE PLACE OF STAMPS.

A postal clerk sets it at any number of cancelations desired and charges for them at the regular rates.

"Pigmented hairs fall out and are replaced by unpigmented or white ones. The appearance of gray or white hair is, therefore, attributable to the formation of a new hair coat rather than by the alteration of the old one. Completed pigmented hairs never turn gray; they fall out. It is nevertheless observed that the process of pigment formation may cease during the development of a hair. In that event the tip will remain pigmented tho the base appears white.

"How are we to harmonize these statements, it may be asked, with the many published records of hair having turned white suddenly as the presumable consequence of fright or other profound emotion? A careful study of the reputed instances has invariably shown that they were mythical. It is popularly related that Marie Antoinette grew gray during the night after she was condemned to be executed. It is true that at her death her hair was gray; but her biographers all record that her hair had been gray long before the time of her death. This may serve to illustrate the value of hearsay evidence and popular tradition.

"The conspicuous changes which the color of the fur of certain species of animals undergoes at different seasons of the year, becoming white in the winter months, affords an opportunity of investigating this pronounced transformation seemingly so closely related to what is seen in advancing age in man. The studies of Schwalbe have demonstrated that here, too, there is no alteration of the color of the summer fur. The dark hairs fall out as the season advances and white hairs grow in their place. No sudden mutations are found."

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LETTERS AND ART

STREET MUSICIANS.

"Hang a cartoon of Steinlen's in every 'fat man's' drawing-room and the social revolution would come upon us unresisted."

THE STREET IN FULL CRY.

Steinlen concentrates into one moment of mob-consciousness many of the types one sees in a Parisian street.

THE "LAUREATE OF THE STREETS"

A "PAVEMENT ARTIST," "the artist of the streets," or the "artist laureate of the Socialist movement"—these are some of the phrases by which the English papers are trying to define Théophile Alexandre Steinlen. He is a native of Lausanne, but established as a Parisian artist. His fame has now emigrated to the city across the channel, where his work is the resort of the fashionable at the Leicester Galleries. Now and then, when the poster-craze was on us during the nineties, we used to see some of his work in this country, particularly his drawings of cats, in which he found a *genre* all for himself. His cats have perhaps made Steinlen's artistic fortunes, suggests *The Nation* (London), for "this competent animal arouses no moral discomfort, no disturbing sympathy, in the spectator." In Steinlen's cat one finds "terror and truth on a discreetly inhuman plane." Not so Steinlen's other subjects. "The same athletic truth-telling has recorded the gestures of the midinette in the street, the mason on his scaffold, and the miner on strike." "With all its instincts for evading moral discomfort, the leisured world has been compelled to face his sketches of tramps and work-girls, his harlots and his gutter children." He is not to be regarded as a propagandist. He does not "go out to see and record the things which will harry the mind of the middle class." But—

"He has never learned to shut his eyes to the things which are there. He is the artist of the streets, and his pencil knows no master. There are many ways of seeing the streets. One may treat them as landscapes in slate and stone. One may see in them, as Mr. Muirhead Bone does, an epic of triumphant toil. For Phil May, whose swift expressive work had at moments a slight and fugitive suggestion of Steinlen's, they were a comic stage, which grew devitalized only because he was too conscious of the audience in the stalls. For Steinlen it is rarely the mere visual show of things which matters. For him the streets are a garment, which has come by long use to express the personality of its workman-wearer. They have their emotional moments, the hour of going to work, the hour of coming home. Nothing in them is quite indifferent to him. He will render with the same passion and dramatic fidelity the cats and the school children, the tramps and the gossiping girls. But work is the supreme reality, work in all its gestures and emotions, from the free, lissom back of the young mother who has done her own washing to the pale, bloodless form of the sweated little milliner bending under the burden of her accomplished task. He is neither pessimist nor optimist. He will draw you a crowd of out-of-works hurrying through the snow until you see in the storm that drives them the stark modern fury, economic necessity. He will draw with a lyrical passion the young laborer's return to his wife. His is a slight, average figure, and a good commonplace face. Her beauty, habited in work-a-day rags, is all in the intense and rapturous abandonment of her attitude. They are clasped in an embrace which brings forgetfulness of all else in life, and you turn contented from the drawing, reflecting that there are joys which neither capitalist nor war-maker can tarnish. Here, too, is a companion drawing. It is a bare upper room in a worker's dwelling. A mother, opulent in her stores of tenderness, beautiful in her mere woman's grace, is kissing a common slum child. Once again you reflect that much is left in life when wage-slavery has done its worst. But the hinted moral of the drawing seizes you as you turn away. Through the window are visible the lightly sketched chimneys and graceless gables of the factory that dominates that worker's nursery. Your nostrils can just detect the sulfur in the polluted air. Your ears can just catch the imperious hooting of the whistle and the deafening hum of the machines. That mother's love will struggle with poverty and disease, with squalor and ugliness around the cradle of her child. Something in the bare room and that intruding industrial landscape presages her defeat. Civilization is the pursuit of comfort, and comfort is the successful avoidance of truth."

How many of us, asks the writer, would dare to place upon

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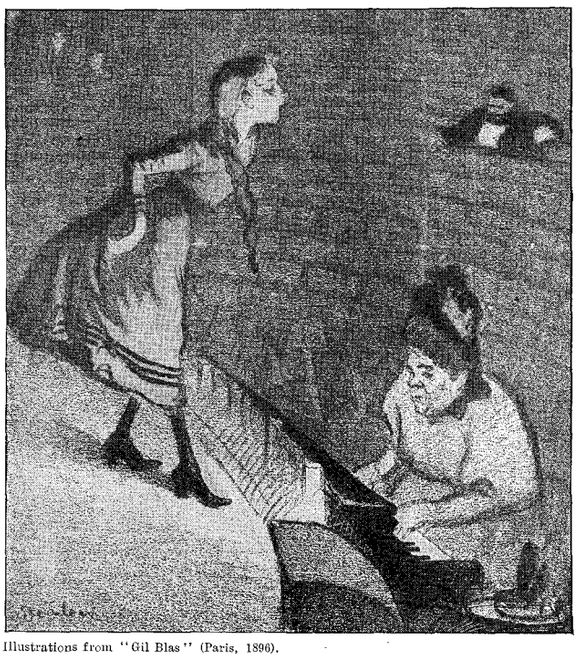
our walls one of Steinlen's more poignant drawings? For example:

"Hang on your bedroom wall that awful little sketch called 'The Thief.' Note the ragged clothes, the bare, swollen feet of the little street urchin; gaze at his face, transfigured by a greed that has risen to passionate lust as he contemplates the unguarded stores of a boot-shop—endless boots of brown and black, solid and elegant, boots innumerable, boots for all the world, and never a foot inside them. Gaze at that sketch on your bedroom wall, and then open your cupboard contentedly, and choose a pair from your ample store for your own wearing. A man who faced the experiment loyally would go barefoot in a week.

"We are all engaged, with more or less success, in works of fiction. Our satisfying houses, our flights to the lying loneliness of green lanes and hawthorn hedges, our library shelves, packed with romance and speculation—they are all an effort to make for ourselves a fictitious world that excludes Steinlen's streets. No factory chimney, we are resolved, shall overshadow our nursery, and we turn with angry discomfort from the artist who intrudes it on us. Hang a cartoon of Steinlen's in every 'fat man's' drawing-room, and the social revolution would come upon us unresisted."

THE WANING JUDGMENT OF PARIS

PARIS has long had a reputation for taste in all manner of artistry. It has not only been conceded her, points out a writer in the London *Times*, but she has "come to consider herself the supreme arbiter" and has "assumed the mantle of infallibility." But there are many signs, we are told to believe, that the dominance of Paris is crumbling away. One of these is "that significant episode of the harem skirt, which Paris ordained and the rest of the civilized world politely or impolitely hooted." Besides this, there is "a triumvirate of young and extremely virile rivals in Munich, Vienna, and Berlin." Munich especially, this writer thinks, should be considered her strongest rival, because at the present moment she is "attracting artistic genius from all over the world, for the purpose of study and the purpose of practise." She has "5,000



Illustrations from "Gil Blas" (Paris, 1896).

ONE OF STEINLEN'S GUTTER CHILDREN,
Rehearsing for her turn in the cabaret.

artists—professors, practicians, and students" to prove her claims. We read:

"The city is in itself inspirational. The air is clean, keen, and tonic. From any rise an Alpine chain stretches out a fifty-mile panorama of peaks. Housing is modern and wholesome. In substitution for the dirt-and-disease-rotted Quartier Latin or the vice-infested region of Montmartre, the artist quarter of Munich has broad and spacious streets, clean and sanitary dwellings, and a wonderfully reasonable scale of living. In order

"THE END OF THE ROMANCE."
A common scene of artist life in Montmartre.

to study art, it is no longer necessary to live in conditions of medieval piggery. Hygiene and genius are not incompatible elements. Munich has fine ancient galleries, an abundance of modern collections, and an infinity of 'one-man shows.' But its chief asset is its sense of overflowing youth. Munich is essentially young and modern. The ancient portion of the city is healthily being broken up and scrapped. The artist is not shackled to the past. He is not overwhelmed by the dominance of traditional greatness. He is not tempted to fritter away his abilities in an endeavor to ape the ancients.

"In consequence, the 'Munich style' in pictures, furniture, fabrics, and the applied artistry of the home is *sui generis*, a vivid expression of young and modern thought. Its influence is at the present moment sweeping over Europe. You can know 'Munich style' by its bold, broad splashes of color and its severe simplicity of line. This is not the 'Nouveau Art' of the early years of the century, wriggly and snaky and curliquesque. It is based on the straight line, the square, and the plain circle; and it is sane and pleasant to live with. If you insist on an ancient analogy, it is Grecian simplicity in a modern renaissance of feeling.

"The movement in architecture, furniture, and interior decoration is not confined to the home. One finds it embodied in banks, insurance buildings, business offices, even in factories. There is, for example, a turbine-factory in Berlin which is a joy to look upon. There is a champagne-works near Wiesbaden which rivals an art gallery. There is a recent insurance building in Munich which is more dignified than a great many palaces. Outside and in, down to the smallest detail of fitments, these buildings are conceived in modern virile thought."

Dress fashion is more especially the creation of Vienna in this triumvirate:

"Vienna has all the daring and smartness for which Paris has gained its reputation, plus the virility of youth. It is claimed, with seeming reason, that nowhere else in Europe are there such artists in the 'tailor-made.' The new fabrics for dress and home decoration which Vienna is now pouring over Europe are startlingly beautiful and original. They open up a whole new territory of color harmonies.

"Berlin is the commercial partner in the trio. Here are hardheaded business men who are thrusting into the markets

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of the world the creative thought of Munich and Vienna. Recently Berlin staged an exhibition of 'German Clothes' in order to prove that Paris is no longer the undisputed arbiter of fashion."

All of which seems to mean, to this writer at least, that Paris, instead of being arbiter, is in turn being judged herself, and the change seems to present a striking anomaly:

"For half a century or more French genius has been most strikingly manifest in the region of artistic taste. That dominance is passing. French genius is seemingly turning to another direction—mechanical invention. The pioneers in motor-cars, the pioneers in submarines, the pioneers in aircraft, Frenchmen are losing one field and gaining another. It seems curious to think that two nations can be so exchanging traditional activities. The prosaic German excelling in matters of artistic fancy; the temperamental Frenchman excelling in cold mechanical inventions! Yet this seems to be the shifting of contemporary history.

"From the special point of view of the British business man the new movement is worth close attention. All who cater to woman and the home—and that means men engaged in scores of manufacturing and merchandising industries—will have to reckon with the trend of thought of the new triumvirate of Munich-Vienna-Berlin. Its backing of artistic genius is a driving power of tremendous forcefulness. Munich art is not merely a local art confined to natives. There are few real Munichers among the artists there. It is rather that men and women from all over the world—Austrians, Frenchmen, Italians, Englishmen, Australians, Canadians, Americans, South-Americans—are concentrating on Munich as a desirable focus for artistic study and pooling genius there. They are exchanging ideas, striking sparks from one another. The 'Munich style' they are evolving is a crystallate of cosmopolitan thought. Their common factor is their youth and virility."

NEW YORK'S PLAYS IN LONDON

WHAT LONDON LIKES of our theater and what we like of hers seems an insoluble mystery to both parties concerned. Just now there are many migrations of both plays and players to the other side, but the chances of success are never calculable beforehand, and the general question of taste seems to get no confirmatory evidence from the results obtained. A musical play, "Adele," that delighted New York for months, recently tried its fortunes at the London Gaiety, the home of musical comedy. "There was nothing national about this product," observes the New York *Sun*, "for the music came from Germany, the text originally from France, and the actors from various quarters of the globe. But New York was the melting-pot, and it went to try its fate in London with the prestige of success here. It was to stand or fall on its merits as a New York favorite." What happened to it and what is happening to some of its fellows leads *The Sun* into these reflections:

"Great was the fall thereof. The audience on the first night exprest its disfavor, and the play was soon withdrawn. But London is not without New York successes this summer. 'Potash and Perlmutter,' as well as the eminent Sam Bernard, of Birmingham and the Duke of York's Theater, have been taken to the British heart. And in the fortune of these two American essays in entertainment lies an explanation of the attitude of British playgoers toward what America has to send them.

"In the stories of Montague Glass the two heroes mutter and guggle a gibberish that is as grotesque as the speech of civilized human beings well could be. It must be most difficult for London audiences to understand. Sam Bernard sputters his fractured English with the German gutturals, and London holds its sides. The eccentricities of 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch' were to West End theater-goers the height of American humor. Of such stuff are the American plays, successful in London, made.

"It is more or less possible to observe a character common to all these works. Every one made the American a strange and uncouth creature, speaking in all but unknown English, in appearance more or less outlandish, and in demeanor altogether different from the Englishman. To the English public searching for amusement our plays may be highly diverting, but when they attempt to deal with any higher civilization or to offer what may be esthetic or artistic in another sense of the word, they court failure. In other words, to enjoy the American on the stage, English audiences must be able to laugh at, not with him. There have been exceptions to this rule. But it has held good in the majority of cases."

Both "The Belle of Bond Street," wherein Sam Bernard figures, and "Potash and Perlmutter" were American successes also, else they would not have hazarded their fortunes on the London stage. Nor were they merely tolerated here. In the London *Morning Post's* account of the former it would seem that the personality of Sam Bernard won the day for the piece:

"In the course of a few words of thanks for the really hearty reception given to 'The Belle of Bond Street' at the Adelphi last night Mr. Sam Bernard mentioned that it was twenty-nine years since he had appeared in London. To most theater-goers, therefore, he was in the position of a newcomer, a stranger. It was high time we made the acquaintance of this gifted comedian—one of the best and cleverest and most individual of the many fine artists America has sent us lately. Mr. Sam Bernard will not make the London public forget the original *Hoggenheimer* of the late Willie Edouin, but at least he may have even thus early the satisfaction of knowing that there were many present last night who thought there was very little to choose between the two performers. Edouin was extraordinarily funny in his own inimitable way; Mr. Bernard is no less diverting in his."

The "Belle of Bond Street," it is seen, was originally an English piece known as "The Girl from Kay's." Its Americanization is not resented by the London *Evening Standard:*

"'The Girl from Kay's' has lost her character during her American visit, and few would recognize the simple English maiden of about a decade ago in the bold Bond Street minx, who now appears with a host of New York associates of the Shubert company at the Adelphi. We do not mean by this that *Winnie Harborough*, whom Miss Ina Claire plays so demurely and tastefully, is in any way a 'hussy,' but merely that the piece as a whole could not be accused of being reticent. . . . . .

"At any rate, you can't get away from Mr. Sam Bernard, the *Max Hoggenheimer* of the cast. . . . He dances with the best and sings with the—well, he is very versatile. He is never still: he is always on the twitch, like a bantam cock in fighting vein, and as he bobs backward and forward before his *vis-à-vis* he fires off incongruous epigrams in the best Yanko-Jewish style, keeping the audience in ripples and outbursts of laughter the whole time he is in view."

"Potash and Perlmutter" wins by itself, for the play is presented by an entirely English company. Mr. James Waters, in *The Daily Mail* (London), writes:

"'Potash and Perlmutter' is another signal example of London's readiness to give a whole-hearted welcome to strangers who come here with an attractive entertainment. Before its production at the Queen's Theater, London had never heard of the authors of this human and amusing story of two humble New York Jews in the wholesale clothing business. Now that story fills the theater to the doors every night!"

The same writer indicates the unanimity of judgment on another piece:

"At the New Theater, in St. Martin's Lane, Mr. Cyril Maude is playing every night with the confidence of an actor-manager who knows that the 'House-Full' boards are telling only the simple truth to passers-by. His play, 'Grumpy,' was a lucky find. He happened one day to tell Mr. Dion Boucicault that he wanted a play very badly. 'Do you know of one?' he asked. Mr. Boucicault after a while remembered that he had sent a drama to New York to Mr. Charles Frohman, who wanted one for one of his star actors over there. The star actor did not like it. So the piece was returned. That was 'Grumpy.' Mr. Maude read it. He took it to New York last winter, and an unfashionable theater was packed for 200 consecutive performances with the best audiences the Empire city can boast of. He will resume the run with it over there after the London season, when the great heat is exhausted in America, and, according to estimates of experts, Mr. Maude will get three years' business with this one play in America, and make enough money to build a cathedral, should his ambition soar in that direction."

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LONDON'S NEGLECT OF OUR PICTURES

WHETHER IT PROVES the volatility of the English or the shallowness of the American, our serious art, like the better class of our theatrical productions, fails to "get over" in London. Dispatches to the New York *Times* assert that the "Coney Island features" of the Anglo-American Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush attract more attention than the fine-art section. This, too, in spite of the fact that "one of the most remarkable exhibitions of American art ever brought together abroad" is being shown there. Mr. Joseph Pennell, the American artist, who lives in London, thinks this neglect a "scandalous shame," and he has urged the management to invite the newspaper critics especially to visit the fine-art section. Few, it is said, have availed themselves of the opportunity, tho Mr. Humphry Ward, critic for the London *Times*, did so. He finds our artists almost more French than American, and, in a promenade of the galleries, he declares, "you find it difficult to convince yourself that you are not in the Salon of the Champ de Mars." Further:

"There are pictures of Red Indians and sky-scrapers, but they are painted in a French or rather in a cosmopolitan manner, just as Longfellow wrote poetry about American subjects like the English poets. The Americans practise the cosmopolitan painting much better than we do when we attempt to practise it. One can see at a glance that their painters are on the average much more conscientious than ours. No doubt they paint for a public that is not indifferent to the manner in which they paint, provided their hearts are in the right place. But like all cosmopolitan artists they seem more anxious to pass a certain examination standard than to express themselves.

"For the Paris Salons are, as it were, a great annual examination at which you may pass with or without honors. Their standard is more rational than that of the Academy, but it is a standard designed to test the skill of the artist rather than his art. Now, the Americans, as we know, have a very honorable and modest respect for French judgment in all artistic matters; and most of their painters are ambitious to paint up to the Paris standard. Most of them also do paint up to it; but the result is that an exhibition of American pictures is apt to look like a collection of the works of prize students. There is not one utterly inept picture in the American Section for ten in the British; but when we look for signs of American art we do not find it. There may in America be painters who have no anxiety to prove that they can paint; but if so, few of their works have reached the exhibition."

The best pictures in the exhibition, according to this critic, "are always the simplest, always those in which the artist seems least conscious of his accomplishment." Few of the landscapes, he complains, strike one as having been painted in another continent:

"The French accent makes the landscape itself seem French, and there is more American originality in Mr. John Noble's 'Paris Plague,' with its delicate echoing blues, than in most of the conscientious versions of native country. Mr. E. Carlsen's 'Still Life' has the same extreme delicacy, and, when we remember Whistler we are inclined to think that this may be the real peculiarity of American art. He, of course, is the greatest of American painters, as Poe of American poets, and both give us something exquisitely slight and fastidious; both only hint at what most poets or painters express, and carry their art a little further than any one else upon a basis of assumptions. It is the same, too, with Mr. Henry James, and we may expect that American painting will find itself when it has learned to take the whole art of Europe for granted, when the great Italians and Velasquez and the great Frenchmen have all sunk into its subconsciousness, as the poetry of England had sunk into the subconsciousness of Poe when he wrote 'The Sleeper.' It is not likely that America will produce Manets or Gauguins or Van Goghs, but it may produce more Whistlers in a delicate, fastidious reaction against the matter-of-factness of its own national spectacle."

OLD DAYS IN THE THEATER

OLD PLAYS are not included in that aphorism of the sentimentalist about "old wine, old books, and old friends" being "best," tho old players might gain a place in every revision of the phrase by a playgoer of more than fifty. An effort to test opinion on this point, or some such motive, has made Mr. Bertram Forsyth revive "old days" in London, and show acting "as it used to be." With this effect on the critic of the London *Standard:*

WHILE GHOSTS OF THE PAST WALK ON THE STAGE.

Punch sees the audience thus reviving "old-time atmosphere."

"Before the curtain went up the audience was treated to a number of selections on the harpsichord by the young Mozart as he appeared at the Haymarket Little Theater in 1765, of whom it was written that 'all the overtures were of the boy's own composition.' Next came the arrival of 'a royal personage,' and down through the stalls, attended by his suite, and preceded by Kemble holding a candelabrum, came the august gentleman to be placed with many bowings in a seat near the stage. Mr. John Philip Kemble (impersonated by Mr. Forsyth) then recited a well-written prolog done for the occasion by Mr. Arthur Scott-Craven, and to the cry of an orange-wench in the audience calling 'Sweet China oranges,' the play began.

"For the most part the producer has treated his subjects in a spirit of gentle burlesque, and quite wisely he has gone to some of the most bizarre episodes in the history of the English stage.

"Thus we had that terrible precocity, the Infant Roscius (impersonated very successfully by Miss Della Pointer), appearing as *Norval* in an act of the tragedy 'Douglas'; Roscius, better known as Master Betty, for whom Pitt once adjourned the House of Commons, so that members might go and see him perform, who was honored by King and Queen, and who made a large fortune before he retired from the stage. With him were Mrs. Siddons, her extremes of passion and gesture admirably portrayed by Miss Marjorie Patterson, and Mr. Kemble, stamping grandiloquently, bowing low to the applause of Eminence in the front row, and generally behaving in rather a mountebank fashion. This was 'as it used to be" no doubt—with a bit of Mr. Forsyth superadded. . . . . .

"'Hamlet' next with Mr. Garrick stalking about in an amazing plumed hat, a comic *Hamlet* if ever there was one (the burlesque must have been laid on rather thick here), and finally, in a passion, driving away at his sword's point the spectators who had encroached too far on the stage."

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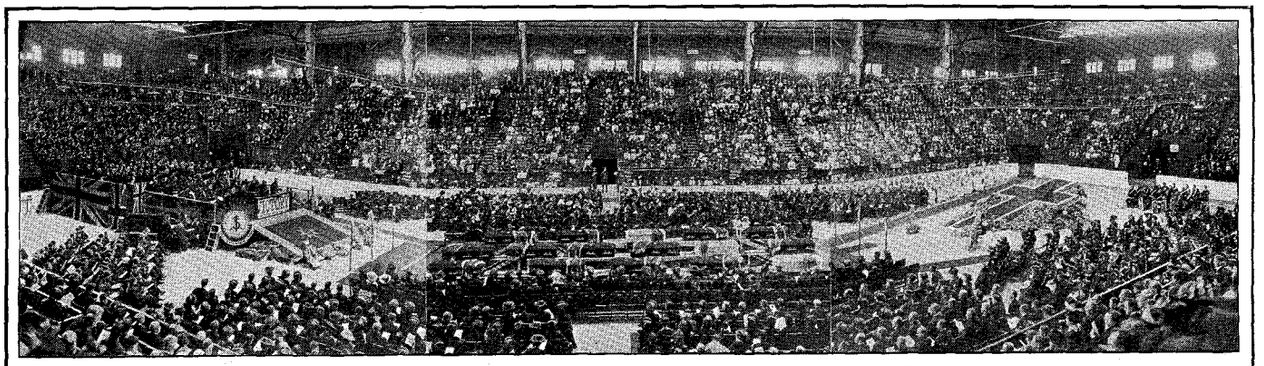
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



FUNERAL, AT TORONTO, OF THE SALVATIONISTS LOST ON THE *EMPRESS OF IRELAND*.

THE SALVATIONIST TEMPERAMENT

EVEN the note of the memorial service held in the Albert Hall, in London, by the Salvation Army, for the dead of the *Empress of Ireland*, was one of joy instead of sadness. The signs of mourning were white instead of black, says *The War Cry* (New York), describing the "ninety-four vacant chairs draped in white" in the center of the arena, forming "a pathetic reminder of those members who were lost." The note was probably not so different from that of all the other meetings of this International Congress. Mr. Harold Bigbie describes their "group consciousness" as one of "extraordinary happiness." As a meditative spectator, not one of them, nor confessedly of the Christian persuasion, he records in the London *Chronicle* the effect they produce:

"These variously drest, variously complexioned Salvationists streaming into the hall from the four corners of the world, with their flags flying, their bands playing, brought with them a sense of exhilaration and sent vibrations of joy, not beating, but dancing across the air. These atoms of consciousness were not assembling, like the atoms of consciousness in a music-hall, to be made happy; they were happy; they brought happiness with them, filled the hall with it, and made the air conscious of it. And as they swarmed into the place one remembered that they brought their happiness, not from Arcady, but from the slums of the cities of the world. It was amazing to reflect—as they marched behind their flags and their bands, crossing in front of General Booth, saluting, and marching to their places in the hall—that these happy people are more deeply acquainted with the havoc of evil, the pangs of destitution, and the pitiful weakness of humanity than those who pull a long face and tell us that everything on earth is going pell-mell to the devil."

The churches might muster as large an assembly as they. The hall, with a capacity of 15,000, has been full to overflowing before. But the group-consciousness of the churches would be very different, thinks Mr. Bigbie:

"The Churches, when you get through their troublesome theologies, are simply temperaments. There is a Roman temperament, an Anglican temperament, a Wesleyan temperament, a High Church, an Evangelical, a Broad Church temperament. The Salvation Army is a temperament. And last night in the Albert Hall one realized, as if one were looking at a picture of the human mind, how universal is that temperament. The people from Java, from Korea, from the West Indies, from Sweden, Finland, India, and South America brought into the Albert Hall, not dissent from the Churches, not a cast-iron theology, but the same temperament which drove William Booth into the gutters of life, and which made him happier the more deeply he plunged into the dark places of existence.

"It is worth while thinking of the Salvation Army temperament. It perplexes at certain points, it is not a thought-out temperament, it is not a temperament to be exprest in the careful terms of philosophy, but it is a world-temperament, and it expresses in amazing form the victory of the Christ idea. Westcott saw that the Salvation Army recalled the Church to one of its lost ideals, but who sees that it is the temperament of the Army, appealing to every race under the sun, which makes it triumph? These people hold ideas about the nature of man and his destiny in the world of spirit which might trouble many a Modernist, many a philosopher; but those ideas—what are they but efforts of the brain to freeze into words feelings which have neither language nor laws? The temperament is the force. And this temperament is a longing of the soul for happiness, a disposition of the spirit toward joy, and a power to make every sacrifice possible to man or woman in order to attain uttermost delight.

"Why do their bands play such cheerful music, why do they laugh when they greet, why do they dance and clap their hands, why is there something in their eyes which you miss in so many other Christians? Because their disposition toward happiness has found its goal. They have given up their souls and bodies to the poor, the sorrowful, and the lost. They have made themselves of no account. They have broken every tie which bound them to vanity and ambition. They are the gipsies, the vagabonds, the Bohemians of religion. And every problem which distresses the world and glooms the minds of the world's prisoners they look at from the vantage of the stars, and cry, 'All's well.'

"William Booth lives in the heart of humanity, because his appeal was universal. He pulled a trigger in the mechanism of the human race, and released something which society, with its thousand conventions, has struggled since the beginning of social existence to extirpate and destroy.

"There in the Albert Hall last night you could see the work of that old dead prophet in the faces of thousands of people separated by tradition, language, and political animosities, but united as one body in this Army of Happiness—you could see it in their eyes, you could hear it in their voices, and whether you understood it or not, whether you could make your surrender to it or not, there, at any rate, was the multitudinous fact—the fact that the soul desperately in earnest about happiness finds happiness in the denial of itself and in a life of poverty, devotion, and ministration. All the world flowed into the Albert Hall last night, and its group consciousness was the heart of William Booth. . . . . .

"I said to myself, watching them assemble, watching this world in miniature, and thinking of their happiness and their poverty—'All these atoms of consciousness are drawn together into this one place by the force of a dead man, born less than ninety years ago in Nottingham—one for whom no form could express his sense of Divine Reality, who passionately believed in the eternal significance of new-birth, who agonized over sin and suffering and poverty, and who went out into the wilderness and endured persecution and penury for the sake of his torturing Truth.'"

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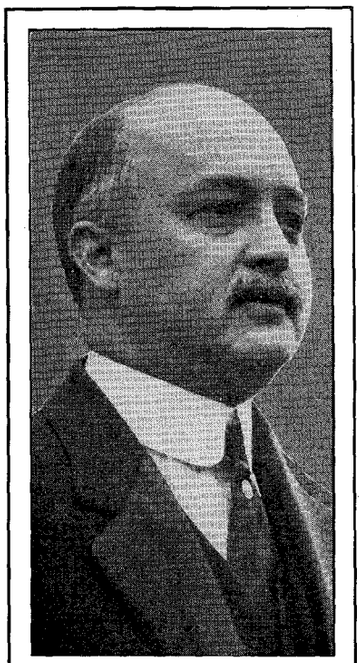
THE CARNEGIE ATTITUDE TO THE RELIGIOUS COLLEGE

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION for the Advancement of Teaching has been furnished the opportunity of repelling the rather frequent charges made against it of weakening the hold of denominations upon the institutions founded by them. This charge was repeated along with several other indictments by Mr. Thomas W. Churchill, president of the Board of Education of the City of New York, at the commencement exercises of Manhattan College. "Mr. Carnegie's efforts are crushing individuality out of American colleges and lessening their contributions to public service," Mr. Churchill declares. Moreover, "the Foundation has deliberately and conspicuously made a mark of the religious colleges—particularly of the small institutions which in their own field carried on a great Samaritan work with limited equipment but a splendid spirit, and one after another many religious colleges have been seduced by great wealth to give up the independence that should be found in a college if nowhere else, and to forsake the faith of their founders." It makes him "boil with shame," he avers, "to think that in this generation and in this Republic any body of men would so brazenly employ the tremendous power of great wealth as to permit it to buy the abandonment of religion." Mr. Churchill, according to the report of his speech in *The Evening Post* (New York), adds:



THOMAS W. CHURCHILL,

Who accuses the Carnegie Foundation of using its wealth to "buy the abandonment of religion."

"It is no surprize that these men hold up abstract ideals of culture rather than practical ideas of public service. By reason of the imperfection of our labor laws, a lucky ironmaster skims from the work of thousands of artizans the cream of their wages until he amasses through them a fortune that makes that of Crœsus look like a little pile. And to these men who work before the furnaces this heap of wealth stands in the way, blocking the entrance of their own sons into institutions which the public had expected to throw the light of education into wider and wider strata of society. For the Carnegie Foundation by its requirements excludes from the colleges which it aids with money such youths as do not meet the requirements which the Foundation sees fit to establish."

Mr. Clyde Furst, the secretary of the Foundation, was approached by the newspapers for a statement respecting Mr. Churchill's charges; and as most emphasis was placed by the latter on the charge that the Foundation deliberately made a mark of the religious college and set about seducing it from its faith, Mr. Furst addrest himself to a definition of Mr. Carnegie's attitude in that particular:

"The only reason for the provision in the act of incorporation of the Foundation, to the effect that retiring pensions shall be paid only to teachers in institutions not under the control of a sect, nor imposing any theological test as a condition of connection therewith, is administrative expediency. If a college were owned or controlled by another organization, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to deal with that college alone. A foundation like this can not, for instance, deal with a national organization like the Catholic Church.

"That the Carnegie Foundation has ever objected to such denominational colleges as such is not true. It has at present most cordial relations with denominational institutions such as the University of Chicago, which is Baptist, and the Catholic University of America in Washington. And we gladly cooperate with all good educational efforts, whether denominational or not. For example, we have recently given aid to a large denominational organization which desired to spend three and one-half million dollars on education. It came to the Foundation for advice in guiding and developing the institutions under the care of that church. It asked and obtained our most earnest cooperation.

"There have been no gifts to denominational institutions which approach those of Mr. Carnegie's. He has given over twenty million dollars to such institutions in this country, including college buildings and libraries. His Church Peace Foundation of $2,000,000 included all denominations, the Roman Catholics being represented by Cardinal Gibbons as a director. In addition, Mr. Carnegie has frequently given organs to Roman Catholic churches.

"As for the charge that the Foundation has striven for abstract scholarship, the absurdity of that is shown in the vigorous criticism which we have sustained for belittling the need of such scholarship in the State of Vermont, as compared with the need for vocational training. Our latest bulletin is a study of educational problems in Vermont prepared at the request of the State Educational Commission appointed by the legislature. We recognized the rural-community problem, and our report recommended the recognition by the State of the reorganization of elementary and secondary education, including vocational training as its immediate and supreme duty."

There is a further elucidation of Mr. Carnegie's pension system:

"The Foundation has no way of enforcing its will except by disseminating information, nor has it any desire to have educational institutions conform themselves to a common pattern. Our constant effort is to impress upon them the necessity of adapting themselves to the work that they have to do.

"As for the pensions to retired professors, our aim is to be simply an object-lesson in the pension system. Any college that wants to can start its own pension system at a cost of something like a building or two, and we will gladly help them make the plans. We have taken much trouble to help universities to found their own pension systems, Brown University being a recent illustration. The new pension system of the Protestant Episcopal Church was planned in our office, and the Church Pension Fund has taken over one of our men to run it.

"Criticism like Mr. Churchill's is very far from being representative. All of the national bodies representative in education are feeling the usefulness of the Foundation. The study of medical education was carried on in cooperation with the American Medical Association. A similar comprehensive study of legal education has been begun at the request of the American Bar Association. And a similar study of engineering education has been begun at the request of the joint committee representing the national engineering societies. From many other sources urgent requests are coming in for advice and assistance even from those small denominational institutions which are not admitted to our list of those participating in the benefits of our retiring allowance system."

The New York *Times* comments:

"Mr. Carnegie has repeatedly explained that he withholds his largess from denominational colleges, not from any antagonism to them, but because each of these institutions has behind it a large body of friends who ought also to be its supporters, and he prefers to extend his aid to those that are not the objects of a special interest. That the effect of this discrimination has been to cause the removal of several colleges and universities from the sectarian to the non-sectarian category may or may not be a reason for criticizing the officials who made the change, but it hardly warrants attack on the Carnegie Foundation as a foe of religion. The liberties of those who believe in denominational education have not been infringed in the slightest degree, and it is difficult to see that they have any grievance against Mr. Carnegie unless it lie in a fear on their part that they may not be able long to resist the temptation to revise their belief, which is a purely incidental effect of his selective generosity. This they are unlikely to admit."

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"MOVIES" IN CHURCH AND OUT

ONE of the most insidious suggestors of evil in this country is the moving picture—such is the statement made by the head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency to the convention of police chiefs recently in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He told them that "hardly a day passes that he does not read of the practical effect of filling the boy's mind with crime"; and gave it as his opinion that pictures of safe-blowers, robbers, and hold-ups should be forbidden by law. He confessed that he had received overtures from moving-picture concerns that he had refused to accede to, "to take part in running down a gang of bank film robbers, and to superintend the staging of the life of Adam Worth, the famous international crook who stole the Gainsborough painting." The New York *Sun* reports him to this effect:

"Within the province of the moving pictures lies a dangerous power for evil that can not be too seriously considered. A written story of crime and human frailty may pass from memory, but a pictured delineation is apt to remain. Take a serial picture of sordid crime, like those that illustrate the shocking features of white slavery, drug depravity, and gunmen gangs. What good purpose can any normal person expect them to serve? To the rough and weak and ignorant it is like throwing more fuel upon a fire already hard to control.

"There are those afield to-day in this inviting business who ought to be brought to book bluntly for their sins on this score.

"The motion-picture is now, and will become more so, one of the greatest educational factors in modern life. The forbidding scenes of the underworld are the snakes in the grass that should be scotched and crusht for the general good of a most worthy business as well as the protection of the world at large."

As a contrast to these evil uses of the "movies" comes a proposition from Mr. Cleveland Moffett to use films of a presumably more elevating sort for the entertainment of the poor children swarming on the streets of New York who have nothing to occupy themselves on the hot summer evenings. He writes in a letter to the New York *Times:*

"The Church Entertainment Society, recently organized in a small way, under the patronage of Mrs. John H. Flagler, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Mrs. R. U. Johnson, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Charles Merritt Field, Miss Juliet Thompson, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, Dr. Percy S. Grant, Dr. Howard Duffield, Mr. Edward R. Johnstone, Mr. Paul Poindexter, and Mrs. Mai S. Thomas, suggests that moving-picture entertainments, instructive and entertaining, be arranged for poor children in some of our churches that would otherwise be silent and empty. These moving pictures will be accompanied by appropriate organ music, which will be a joy and an inspiration in these pitiful lives. Scores of churches in New York City might be put to this use in the interest of future citizens.

"No one can deny that under its towers and steeples New York City has gathering-places enough to accommodate 1,000,000 poor people, gathering-places admirably suited to pressing needs of the masses, gathering-places, as things are, that stand more than half the time empty and silent. It should be noted that these churches from which the people are thus excluded belong absolutely to the people, were built and paid for by the people, are maintained by popular contributions, and are exempt from taxation by the people's favor. Why, then, should these buildings with their fine organs not be used in the interest of the people at such times as they would otherwise be unused?"

In line with the suggestion contained in an article by Mr. George Creel, recently quoted by us, the Church Entertainment Society, non-denominational, "asks the assistance of those who believe that a church is not less sacred, but rather more sacred, if its efficiency among poor people, especially poor children, is increased." For example:

"On April 30, 1914, a moving-picture entertainment was given at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, where beautiful and instructive and amusing films, furnished through the kindness of the Vitagraph Company, were shown with the accompaniment of organ and voices, to about 1,000 poor people. On Thursday evening of this week, June 18, at eight o'clock, a similar entertainment will be given at the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, to which some 2,000 of the dwellers in the poor districts near Washington Square have been invited. They may be asked to pay one cent each. . . . . .

"What is chiefly needed is the cooperation of men and women who realize that a large part of the misery, the vice, and the crime in this city and in all cities, is due to the fact that poor children are left to kick about the streets and grow up under street conditions."

THE CHURCH'S LOSS OF SOCIAL LEADERS

IN ITS ZEAL to save the world the Church is in danger of forgetting to "save its own saviors." It is "leaking at the top," declares *The Biblical World* (Chicago). By that expression is meant that the Church is "losing young and vicarious idealists who are ready to sacrifice for the cause of Jesus, but who believe that his cause can better be served in some other institution than the Church." They are the social workers, playground directors, municipal reformers, and practically all other leaders in the struggle for larger social good. "Their impulses are Christian, but theologically they are agnostics." If asked why they are not identified with some church, their answers are frank. "They believe they can do more good in organizations which have more definitely practical purposes and demand no profession of religious belief." *The Biblical World* views this answer not as a protest against orthodoxy, because it observes that "such men and women are found no more universally in 'liberal' churches than in orthodox. Their self-imposed ostracism is born of something deeper than the unwillingness to subscribe to creeds." The question is then put, "Why is the Church losing these men and women?"

"Partly because they have been told by preachers that they can not accept science and be Christians.

"Partly because the churches with which some of them are acquainted have been controlled by men without knowledge or sympathy with education, who prefer preachers who are theologically as narrow-minded as themselves.

"Partly because they have never been taught to think their religion in terms of their best thinking. Therefore they believe themselves to be more out of touch with the Church than they really are. They despair of its future because they do not understand its present.

"Partly, one might almost say largely, because they are themselves spiritually indifferent. In many cases they are altruistic materialists. Religion they hold to be a survival of primitive days and to be subordinate to ethics. They hold that it is useless to preach the gospel to men with empty stomachs, and therefore prefer to help people get good housing and good jobs rather than a sustaining faith in God and immortality.

"But whatever may be the reasons for the loss of these efficient workers, the churches should at least be as much interested in them as in the leaders across the seas. It has a mission at home to those that are neither dependent, defective, nor delinquent. Why should the Church be indifferent to men and women simply because they are strong and influential? A religion or any phase of a religion which can not satisfy the intellectual life of its time is as surely doomed as a religion which can not master the conscience of its time. One does not need to know much history to see this."

The question is next put, "What shall the Church do to prevent the loss of these modern men and women?"

"For one thing, its teachers and preachers must live in to-day's thinking. Homiletical cleverness, oratorical persuasiveness, ecclesiastical authority will not avail with men and women whose eyes have once been used in a methodical search for truth. Such honesty may bring its possessor bitter experiences, misrepresentation, loss of position, but the honesty quite as truly as the blood of martyrs has been the seed of the living Church.

"Either Christianity will compel the assent of honest men of modern training, or it is doomed to become in America what it is in Europe: the patron and protégé of ignorance."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

GEORGE CATLIN'S MASTERPIECE

Catlin, George. North-American Indians. Being Letters and Notes of Their Manners, Customs, and Conditions. Written during Eight Years' Travel among the Wildest Tribes of Indians in North America, 1832–1839. Two volumes. With three hundred and twenty illustrations carefully engraved from the author's original paintings. Large 8vo, pp. ix–588. Philadelphia: Leary, Stuart & Company. $7.50.

This is a reprint of a work which was published in 1846, and, altho perhaps forgotten by the present generation, was famous in its day and received high praise from the American and English reviews of the period. It was then described as the most valuable record of Indian life in existence, and excerpts from its pages were printed widely in the daily newspapers, because of the current interest which then attached to the Indians. When Catlin published his book, painted savages were still roaming the Western plains, and the smoke of the wigwam ascended from places now occupied by thriving cities. Sky-scrapers may now be seen where the red man pitched his tent. The extermination of Indian life has been so ruthless and thorough that his very history is in danger of falling into oblivion. The author of the present work saw this clearly and deliberately devoted himself to the task of saving from oblivion the Indian story and tradition.

George Catlin was born in 1796, in the Wyoming Valley, the scene of the famous Indian massacre. His early life was carefree and was passed in comparative leisure, "a book in one hand and a rifle in the other," as he describes it. He studied law for two years and passed the bar, but suddenly abandoned his profession, and began the study of art on his own account without teacher or adviser. Utterly ignoring all the ordinary canons and schools of art, he invented a unique system of line and color representation which was admirably adapted to his purpose. His legal studies, far from being useless, had enabled him to acquire a good clear style of expression. Thus equipped in 1836, he set out upon the savage Odyssey which was to last eight years and have important results for American history.

It was an arduous and perilous undertaking in those days to trust oneself among savage tribes in a trackless wilderness; yet our author seems to have accomplished his purpose without serious misadventure. He visited forty-eight different tribes, speaking different languages and containing about 400,000 souls, and brought home about five hundred studies in oil, consisting of views of villages, wigwams, games and religious ceremonies, dances and other amusements. The most important of these are reproduced in the volume before us. The original collection in its entirety forms "Catlin's North-American Indian Gallery" in the National Museum.

As a result of his investigations the author makes the statement that the Indians of North America at first reached the amazing total of sixteen millions. He avers that six millions have fallen victims to the smallpox, and the remainder to the sword, bayonet, and whisky; "all of which means of their death and destruction have been visited upon them by acquisitive white men whose forefathers were welcomed by the Indian and fed with green corn and pemmican."

Of the utmost interest as folk-lore, and the equal of "Robinson Crusoe" in picturesqueness and wealth of graphic detail, are the author's pages depicting the intimate life and habits of the Mandan tribe of the Upper Missouri. This tribe he found typical of what was best in the Indian character. Many of our preconceived notions of the red men must be altered—that of their taciturnity, for example. Mr. Catlin found the Indian, at least among the tribes of the Upper Missouri, "a far more talkative and conversational race" than the white men. He describes their wigwams as abodes echoing at times with fun and laughter, the pipe being passed around to accompanying jokes and anecdotes. Their home life, the peaceful side of their existence, their marriage customs, their wooings, their story-tellings, their natural eloquence, are described as never before with pen and pencil. Like Fenimore Cooper, of the renowned Leatherstocking Tales, the author found honor and heroism among the men, and beauty and modesty among the women. On the other hand, in contrast with all this, the savage and bloodthirsty phase of Indian character emerges more lurid than ever in these pages. The scenes of Indian cruelty which the author witnessed were incredibly horrible. He actually painted a scene of torture while it was being enacted, thus literally duplicating the story of that artist whose model was put to the torture to furnish a realistic picture of human agony.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Bailey, L. H. (Editor). The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture. Vol. I. A-B. Pp. 602. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

This is the first of a six-volume cyclopedia founded on the Cyclopedia of American Horticulture, edited by Mr. Bailey fourteen years ago. The advances of the science of horticulture have been so great in that time that the scope of the new work has been greatly enlarged, and under the supervision of Mr. Bailey, long director of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and one of the recognized authorities on the subject, a work has been produced that far excels anything of the kind hitherto published. In the preface, Mr. Bailey tells us that the method of the Cyclopedia "turns about two purposes—the identification of species and the cultivation of plants." The nomenclature is that of the "Vienna Code," adopted by the Botanical Congresses at Vienna (1905) and Brussels (1910). With the standard here set and maintained throughout, the book will be one that should be in every public and reference library, and on the bookshelves of all who make horticulture their business in life.

Harte, Bret. Stories and Poems, Compiled by Charles Meeker Kozlay. Pp. 429. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $6.

America has no writing son to whom she yields more sincere admiration than to Bret Harte. Mr. Kozlay has, for years, been studying the files of California newspapers, and here presents a vast amount of hitherto uncollected writings by Harte, immature and unrevised, but revealing the same genius which was shown later in more finished form. Most of the stories and poems were contributions to *The Golden Era* and *The Californian* during the years 1860–65. They are alive with that rare sense of humor so peculiar to Bret Harte, that appreciation of motive underlying the lives of the pioneers of the West, as well as a keen sympathy with all that is genuine and true in character. Many specimens would doubtless have been lost had they not here been collected for preservation. They show steady and gradual development. The author then signed himself "Bret," "H.," "F. B. H.," or used some of his many *noms-de-plume*. The book is attractively bound, beautifully illustrated, and is a great addition to our Bret Harte bibliography.

Taylor, James Monroe. Before Vassar Opened. Pp. 287. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.30.

There is no longer anything new or startling about "Higher Education for Women." It is not many years, however, since few institutions of learning existed which welcomed girl students. In this book, President Taylor, of Vassar, gives a comprehensive and concise history of the educational movement in its relation to women, and the gradual steps by which larger opportunities came to be a part of a woman's privilege. He cites all the seminaries and so-called "colleges" that existed both in the South and North before the war, and gives high praise to such women as Emma Willard, who founded the Troy Seminary in 1821; Mary Lyon, Holyoke in 1837; Catharine Beecher, Hartford in 1822, and describes the opportunities offered by Oberlin and other institutions. The greater part of the book, however, is devoted to the founding and the founder of Vassar. Matthew Vassar was a wealthy brewer of Poughkeepsie who desired to utilize his wealth in establishing some institution in the service of education, but Milo P. Jewett deserves the credit of originating in Mr. Vassar's mind the impulse and conviction which resulted in Vassar College. "He not only nurtured the seed, he planted it." The many vicissitudes encountered and surmounted in the development of the scheme involve the counsels of literary celebrities, some jealousy, misunderstandings, and mistakes, but the trend was forward, and Vassar was opened by John Raymond in 1865. The book is a very interesting addition to the history of education.

Martin, Frederick Townsend. Things I Remember. 8vo, pp. 297. New York: John Lane Company. $3 net.

The late Mr. Martin produced in this book an interesting volume about things and people well worth remembering. It is a book of gossip which no one but a person of wide social experience and excellent taste could have produced. We have lingered with pleasure over every page of it. It is stamped with the hallmark of American cosmopolitanism. It stands in the class of books that come from "the mob of gentlemen who write with ease."

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What a Complete Dentifrice is

Your dentist will tell you what a dentifrice should be—and you will find that Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream fulfills requirements.

This safe dentifrice does six things—and does them well.

Checks decay

1. It has a slight—but not over-emphasized—antiseptic action which so far as is necessary or advisable in a dentifrice, checks the growth of decay germs.

Maintains a proper condition

2. Its slight alkaline reaction corrects acidity of the saliva and helps it to maintain the proper balance of alkalinity in the whole oral cavity.

Delicious in flavor

3. Ribbon Dental Cream has a delicious flavor that makes the care of the teeth a pleasure—and therefore a regular habit. Though wholly lacking the "druggy" taste of many dentifrices, it contains no honey, saccharine, glucose or sugar.

Not over-medicated

4. Its cleansing action is *not* chemical—it contains none of the ingredients of some dentifrices which *bleach* rather than *clean*. Nor does it contain medicines, which are best left for the dentist to prescribe if needed.

Safe because it is free from grit

5. It polishes the teeth to natural whiteness. The precipitated chalk used for its base is made by Colgate & Co., for their sole use. It contains none of the harsh, angular particles often found in even the best of ordinary precipitated chalk.

Fragrant and wholesome

6. It imparts to the breath a refined fragrance and to the mouth a sensation of wholesome cleanliness—gratifying and refreshing.

COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

is therefore a complete dentifrice. As such you too should use it.

A generous trial tube, and our booklet, "Oral Hygiene," for 4c in stamps. Please mention The Literary Digest.

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. Y 199 Fulton St. New York

Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Soap—luxurious, lasting, refined.

CURRENT POETRY

IF art alone made poetry great, then no praise would be too high for Miss Grace Fallow Norton's "Sister of the Wind" (Houghton Mifflin Co.). For her verses are exquisitely made—not a word or a syllable is out of place. But the poet must be something more than the artist; he must have strong passion and deep sympathy. The note of sincere human feeling would improve even so lovely a fantasy as this:

Malerude

BY GRACE FALLOW NORTON

My love hath bade me bring a wave
To cover her bright body bare,
All purfled, fringed, and Tyrian-tinged,
Fine as she is and fair;
This is the cloak that she would have
Beneath the torrent of her hair.

I brought my love a beryl-stone,
A jacinth and a chrysolite,
Got from a sage of hoary age
Who curst all beauty's might
(Nothing he had to call his own;
I, too, weep often in the night).

I brought my love a heart-sweet song
That passed me in the Wishing Wood;
For when a bird flew west I heard
The song fly east and stood
Upon the eastern borders long,
To snare the song for Malerude.

She laughed, the Scornful! So I go
With net and spear, with snare and lure,
To bring the wave she longs to have;
I'll spear it swift and sure
When foam about the rim doth show,
Pure as her lips are vain and pure.

I'll take it when an opal flush
Fills all the hollow, and the frail
Green reeds that bend above it blend
With cloud and crescent pale;
I'll lift it in a holy hush—
Thinking on that which it shall veil.

The little moon for broidery,
For clasp two stars of faintest gold.
O for her hair to weave my snare,
O golden fold on fold!
O for a wave to cover me—
She is so cruel and so cold.

Few contemporary poets have surer mastery of the sonnet than Mr. Thomas S. Jones. These stately lines are from a new edition of "The Rose-jar" (The Mosher Press).

To Song

BY THOMAS S. JONES, JR.

Here shall remain all tears for lovely things,
And here enshrined the longing of great hearts,
Caught on a lyre whence waking wonder starts,
To mount afar upon immortal wings;
Here shall be treasured tender wonderings,
The faintest whisper that the soul imparts,
All silent secrets and all gracious arts
Where nature murmurs of her hidden springs.

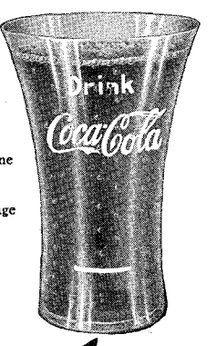
O magic of a song! here loveliness
May sleep unhindered of life's mortal toll,
And noble things stand towering o'er the tide;
Here mid the years, untouched by time or stress,
Shall sweep on every wind that stirs the soul
The music of a voice that never died!

Drink Delicious

Coca-Cola

and feel your thirst slip away. You'll finish refreshed, cooled, satisfied.

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA



Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Not even Roden Noel, or that laureate of the sea, the late Algernon Charles Swinburne, put the very spirit of the great waters into his verse more strongly than does Miss Damrosch in the following poem, which we take from the June *Scribner's Magazine*. In her sonorous lines the waves lap and splash; her realism is accurate and beautiful.

Swimming by Night

BY ALICE BLAINE DAMROSCH

It is night-time; all the waters round me
Grow electric, tenser, in the starlight.
See, the Milky Way is full of splendor.
Over there the white star and the red star
Beckon from their pinnacles of silence.
All the larger waves are tipped with glory,
And the little ripples pause and whisper,
As they touch my cheek with ghostly fingers.
I will swim till I can swim no longer.
I will spurn the shore that blots the starlight
From my vision, I will shake it from me,
Strike out boldly into open waters.
I know sometime that my strength will falter,
That I must turn shoreward, leave my star-search,
Give in to the sweet, soft, acquiescent
Land breeze, redolent with sleeping hay-fields.
How I hate it, I would fill my nostrils
With the sharper, freer breath of heaven,
Raising up my head once in so often
From the waters for great drafts of glory.
In me is the strength of gods; I battle
With the waves and buffet them for pleasure,
I will beat them, break them in my passing,
Feel them close again behind my shoulder;
Every muscle has its strength for service,
Now I summon all to do my pleasure,
Bid them bear me out into the darkness.
Far off where the startled night bird circles,
Half awakened by my silent coming,
Frightened by my dim arm rising, falling,
I will go, yes, there and even farther.
I will seek the source of the creation,
Swim with mighty strokes to the horizon,
Where the drowned stars and the stars in heaven
Meet and mingle in new constellations;
I will reach them, dare to touch them even,
Cleansed and purified by many waters,
Even I may breathe upon their splendor.
It is written that the night must vanish,
But this hour is mine, I will not yield it,
I defy the dawn to take it from me. . . . . .
Oh, to live and battle thus forever!

How Rossetti would have enjoyed the richly hued first stanza of "Eve"! And how he would have shuddered at the grotesquely prosaic phrase "uncramped her curves"! The poem is from Mr. Norman Gale's "Collected Poems" (The Macmillan Co.).

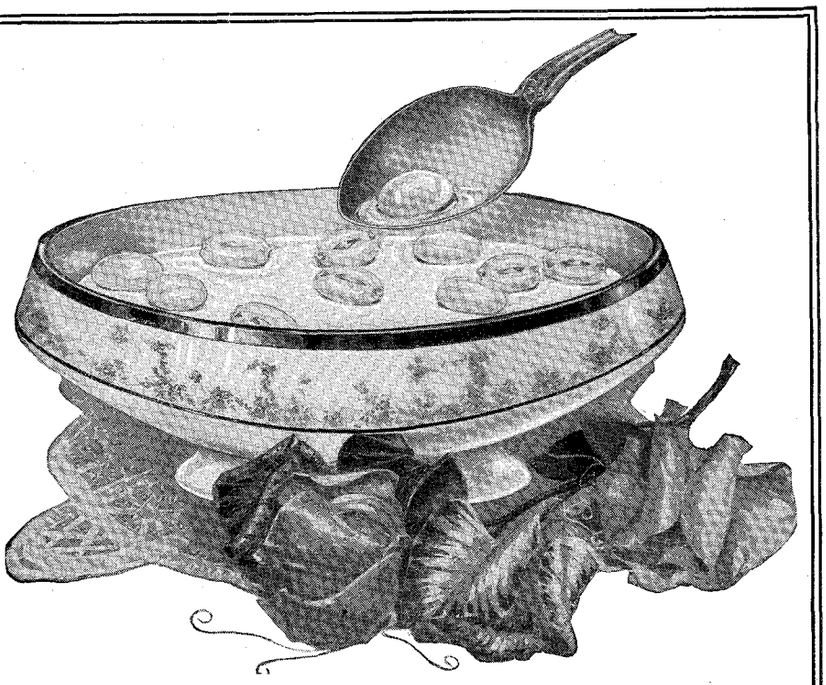
Eve

BY NORMAN GALE

A scarlet bird upon her shoulder's snow
Was perched, and whistled to his envious fellows;
A thousand tints of feathers lit the air,
Bewildering greens and reds and blues and yellows.

Primeval glories clustered in her form;
Uncramped her curves; she was the joy of Beauty.
An unseen angel drank her with his eyes,
Then trembled to the heart. His name was Duty.

While innocently naked thus she stood,
With lion-whelps and tiger-cubs around her,
A wall of creepers parted. From the wood
Leapt Adam—doubling Paradise—and found her.



You Start to Eat Them
One by One

Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are so dainty—so crisp, airy and fragile—that you treat them at first like confections. One starts to eat them grain by grain.

Yet these are but whole grains—nothing is added. The almond taste—like toasted nuts—comes from terrific heat. And steam explosion makes each grain like a bubble.

The Only Perfect Cooking

Prof. Anderson's process is the only way known to fit every food granule for easy digestion. In Puffed Grains, each separate food granule is literally blasted to pieces.

Other forms of these grains are delicious. But this way alone gives perfect cooking—makes them scientific foods. There lies the main reason for Puffed Grains.

Puffed Wheat, 10c
Puffed Rice, 15c
Except in Extreme West

CORN PUFFS 15¢

The different Puffed Grains with all the ways of serving offer you endless variety. Serve them with cream and sugar. Mix them with berries. Float them like crackers in bowls of milk.

Use like nut meats in candy making or as garnish for ice cream. Serve one in the morning, another at night—for the summer dairy supper.

No other cereal food ever created affords such a wealth of enjoyment.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(628)

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THE VITAL FIVE MINUTES
WITH and WITHOUT
Pyrene
TRADE MARK
First the spark—then the flame—then the fire's discovery. A frantic search for some weapon of defense—and failure. A hurried alarm. Minutes that seem hours, and all the time a dreadful helplessness to do anything!—Finally, the coming of engines and firemen.
TOO LATE—THE VITAL FIVE MINUTES have passed. FIRE has won against TIME. Added to the destruction of home and priceless heirlooms of generations, there may be the death of loved ones or the horror of physical disfigurement.
* * * *
This is the story of over one thousand homes a week—Why do you gamble with this danger?
Home owners are beginning to realize that Pyrene is
"THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER KNOWN"
and indispensable for home protection because it can be so easily operated by a woman.
Brass and Nickel-Plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are the only one-quart fire extinguishers included in the lists of Approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.
Pyrene Manufacturing Co., 1358 Broadway, New York
Aberdeen, S. D. Alton Anderson, S. C. Atlanta Baltimore Birmingham Boston Bridgeport Buffalo Charleston, W. Va. Charlotte, N. C. Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland Dayton Denver Detroit Duluth Fargo, N. D. Jacksonville Louisville Memphis Milwaukee New Orleans Oklahoma City Phoenix Philadelphia Pittsburgh Richmond St. Louis St. Paul Salt Lake City San Antonio York, Neb.
Pacific Coast Distributors: Gorham Fire Apparatus Co.
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Distributors for Canada:
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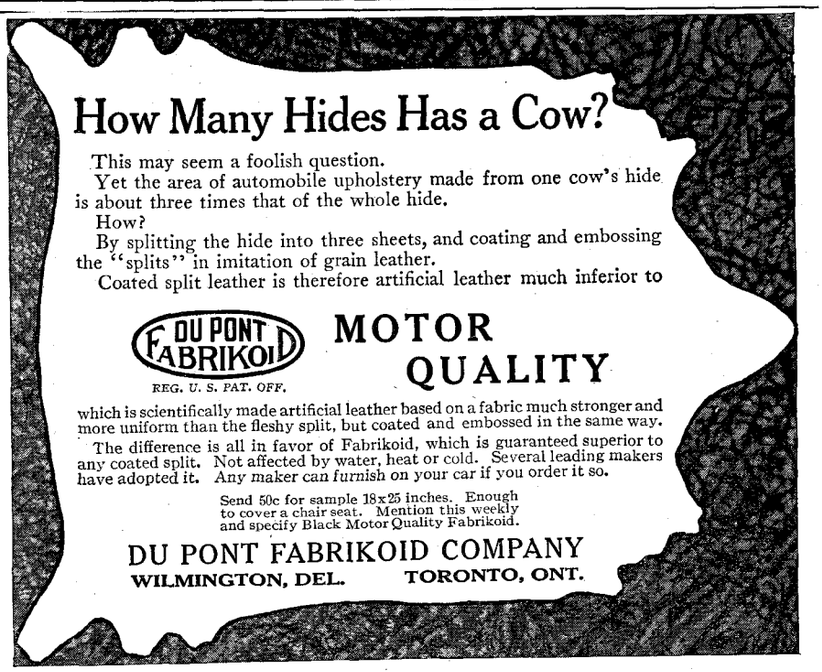
How Many Hides Has a Cow?
This may seem a foolish question.
Yet the area of automobile upholstery made from one cow's hide is about three times that of the whole hide.
How?
By splitting the hide into three sheets, and coating and embossing the "splits" in imitation of grain leather.
Coated split leather is therefore artificial leather much inferior to
DU PONT FABRIKOID
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR QUALITY
which is scientifically made artificial leather based on a fabric much stronger and more uniform than the fleshy split, but coated and embossed in the same way.
The difference is all in favor of Fabrikoid, which is guaranteed superior to any coated split. Not affected by water, heat or cold. Several leading makers have adopted it. Any maker can furnish on your car if you order it so.
Send 50c for sample 18x25 inches. Enough to cover a chair seat. Mention this weekly and specify Black Motor Quality Fabrikoid.
DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DEL. TORONTO, ONT.

The rimed couplet may be adjusted to suit strong emotion; it lends itself to nervous incisive diction. But sometimes (as in this poem from the London *Nation*) it may express things high and solemn. Miss Stewart's couplets have beautiful dignity.

The Dark Road

BY EDITH ANNE STEWART

Not in self-searching do I find
The secrets of my heart and mind.

On bridges where the busses roll
I trace the pattern of my soul.

In roaring wheel and screaming horn
My greed sings out her chant forlorn.

Each thin face and hungry eye
Reveals my inner poverty.

In dank gray beard and shaking head
Lies my cherished beauty dead.

In that pale twisted child I see
Upheld my own deformity.

In crumbling arch and moldering stones
I feel my jerry-builded bones. . . . . .

Then when at dusk I leave the town
And find the earth in her green gown,

I meet my virtues one by one
Standing in the evening sun.

In the song of the blackbird
My own joy makes herself heard.

In the peace of eventide
My soul's peace has found a bride.

At the table of yon star
My hungry hopes well feasted are.

When the moon gets up to shine
The silvered glass she holds is mine!

And in the shadow of the wood
Dreams my secret solitude. . . . . .

But 'tis a little thing to find
The secrets of my heart and mind.

There is Another I would know,
From Whom I come, to Whom I go.

And not in any city street,
And not in any country sweet,

Lies the dark road where neither star
Nor sun nor moon nor lantern are,

Where Hope and Love are both unknown,
And Faith must climb the steeps alone,

Where Faith goes weak as babe newborn,
A thousand nights without a morn,

Naked, hungry, comfortless,
And no man knows her deep distress:

God has shut His ears, His face
Is turned from that fearful place.

This is the road a man must go
If he would live and love and know,

This is the road he dare not shun
If he would see the Holy One.

In *Collier's Weekly*, which prints too few poems, we find this delicate study of nightfall—a picture worthy of Hiroshige.

Nightfall

BY EDWARD M. CARNEY

The day dies.
The last faint ember of the setting sun
Goes out; and long, dark Night comes on apace.
A stillness wraps the world in solemn thought.
No song of bird, no rustle of the breeze
Disturbs the sacred silence of the hour.
On rapid wing, a solitary dove
Pursues her lonely and belated flight
To eastward skies o'ercast with leaden clouds.
So white, so sad, so lost in such a sky!
Her course is straight and swift as arrow's flight—
And darkness swallows up the white-winged bird.
A star peeps out—and Night is on the world.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BERTHA VON SUTTNER

ON June 21, in Vienna, died a woman celebrated the world over for her fierce and untiring warfare against arms, armaments, and the expense, waste, and brutality of war among nations. In this long battle she had had little on her side save the burning conviction that war must go and that universal peace must be established. Her one weapon was the pen. With her book, "Die Waffen Nieder," and the magazine of the same name that followed, she made her name and her cause known in every civilized nation. Strange stories are told of the influence of this book upon the fighting Powers of the world; but whether they be true or not, the influence of Bertha von Suttner has been felt and will continue to be felt everywhere in the slowly changing form of public opinion on the subject of war. She herself came of a warlike family, yet without knowing much of warfare and without much thought upon the subject until she had reached middle life and left her home. The New York *Times* prints a short sketch of her life:

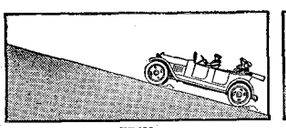
Born in 1843, the daughter of Field-marshal Count Franz von Kinsky, the Baroness became noted as the editor of *Die Waffen Nieder*, the magazine of the International Peace Bureau in Bern, which was named after a novel written by her in 1889, designed to spread the idea of peace throughout Germany and Austria.

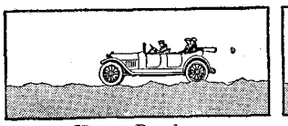
When a girl Baroness von Suttner was betrothed to Prince Adolf Wittgenstein, but he was killed in battle. In 1876, she was married to Baron Gundaar von Suttner, who died in 1902. In 1912 Baroness von Suttner spent six months in the United States, where she delivered a series of lectures in the cause of peace.

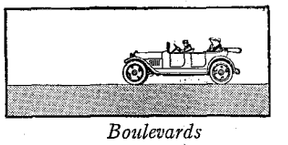
The Baroness was at one time secretary to Dr. Alfred B. Nobel, who established the Nobel Foundation, and as a champion of the "Brotherhood of Nations" is said to have been the inspiration that prompted him to offer his peace prize. She was a member of the Advisory Council of the Carnegie Peace Foundation.

"The Inventory of a Soul," published in 1882, was her first book. For a number of years she wrote novels and novelettes in which peace propaganda was only incidental, but the publication of "Lay Down Your Arms," in 1890, which gave a picture of the miseries which war brings to the relatives of the combatants and held up the glories of victory as only shams, made her famous at once. In the next year she founded the Austrian Peace Society, and from that time on her work in the interests of arbitration was her principal activity, and most of her writings were subordinated to that aim. She traveled all over Europe, lecturing and gathering peace workers into conference. Her work at Bern and with Dr. Nobel was carried on along with vigorous literary activity, and she published altogether more than thirty novels and novelettes.

The Baroness was Honorary President


Hills


Heavy Roads


Boulevards

Every-day tests of your lubrication

Try them on nearby roads

How soon does incorrect lubrication show up?

Often in one short run.

Consider three types of roads:

Hills. You come to a sharp grade. With one lubricant you must drop to a lower speed. With another lubricant you can climb the hill easily.

Why?

Because the first lubricant is wrong in *body*. Compression and explosion escape past the piston rings. Power is wasted. If the oil is low in *quality*, you must also overcome excessive friction.

Only oil correct in *body* and *quality* will give you full power for the hills.

Heavy Roads. The conditions are very similar to those in hill climbing.

Sand, mud or "rough going" bring heavy strains to the motor.

Where an oil correct in *body* and *quality* carries the car along easily, an incorrect oil brings power-waste and excessive friction-drag. Overheating is apt to follow.

Boulevards. Along level roads loss of power is not so often noticed.

But, even on the smoothest roads, only the correct grade of oil will give you full power and full mileage from your gasoline.

To compare the efficiency of any oil with that of Gargoyle Mobiloil, make this test:

Test. Select a steep hill. See how far you can go up on high gear with the former oil. Then clean out your motor with kerosene. Fill your oiling system with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils. Be sure that operating conditions in both cases are identical. Use the same test. See how much farther you go up the hill.

Use the oil specified for your car in our Lubricating Chart, printed in part on the right. A copy of our complete Chart will be sent any motorist on request.

On request we will also mail a pamphlet on the Construction, Operation, and Lubrication of Automobile Engines. It describes in detail the common engine troubles and gives their causes and remedies.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

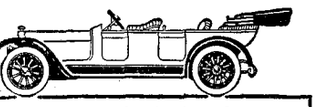
A grade for each type of motor

It is safest to buy Gargoyle Mobiloils in original barrels, half-barrels and sealed five and one-gallon cans. See that the red Gargoyle, our mark of manufacture, is on the container.

The various grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

They can be secured from reliable garages, automobile supply houses, hardware stores, and others who supply lubricants. For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office. The city address will be sufficient.



Correct Lubrication

Explanation: In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example; "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." "Arc" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CARS	1910 Summer	1910 Winter	1911 Summer	1911 Winter	1912 Summer	1912 Winter	1913 Summer	1913 Winter	1914 Summer	1914 Winter
Abbott Detroit	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Aleo	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
American	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Avery	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model C)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Buick (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" (4 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
Cadillac	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cartercar	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l.	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Case	....	....	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Chase (air)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (water)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Cole	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Delaunay-Belleville	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
E. M. F.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....
Empire	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Flanders	E	E	E	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Ford	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" Com'l.	B	A	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
G. M. C. Truck	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Havers	....	....	....	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" (Model 6-60)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Haynes	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile (Model 20)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
" (Model 32)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
I. H. C. (air)	....	....	....	....	....	....	B	A	B	A
" (water)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
International	B	A	B	B	B	A	....	....	....	....
Interstate	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Jackson (2 cyl.)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Jeffery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
" Com'l.	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kelly	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
King	....	....	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A
" Com'l.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l.	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " " (Model 48)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Kline Kar	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Knox	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Krit	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	E	E
Lozier	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc
Mack	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E	A	E
" (Model S)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Marion	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Marmon	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Maxwell (2 cyl.)	E	E	E	E	E	E	....	....	....	....
" (4 cyl.)	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Mercer	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Mitchell	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Moline	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Moline Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Moon (4 cyl.)	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc
National	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Overland	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Packard	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc
Paige Detroit	E	E	A	Arc.	A	E	A	E	A	A
Pathfinder	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Pierce Arrow	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" " Com'l.	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Pope Hartford	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Premier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rambler	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Regal	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Renault	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Saxon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	E	E
S. G. V.	....	....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	A	Arc.
Selden	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Speedwell	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Mead	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	B	A
Stearns	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Knight	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	B	A
Stevens Duryea	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stoddard-Dayton	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" Knight	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....
Studebaker	E	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Walter	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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of the International Peace Bureau at Bern, and remained active all her life in the cause of disarmament and arbitration; but as an actual influence in achieving the ends for which she was working, "Lay Down Your Arms" was probably more valuable than all the rest of her life-work. Among her other publications were "The Age of Machinery," a journal of The Hague Peace Conference in 1900; "Martha's Children," a sequel to "Lay Down Your Arms"; "Letters to a Dead Man," "The Great Thoughts of Humanity," and "The Romance of an Author."

Of the power of her book and the personality of its author, the New York *Evening Post* remarks editorially:

To her, it may be expected, monuments will be built when the militarism she fought so ardently shall have been abolished on earth. But her great book, "Ground Arms," will always be her truest memorial. Whether the story is true or not that a reading of this tract induced the Czar of Russia to call the first Hague Conference we do not know. It is, however, certain that no other brief for peace has won so many converts or exercised so great an influence in all quarters of the globe. Her portrayal of war's horrors opened the eyes of millions to its actual nature, and may be counted one of the great forces which are steadily bringing about the emancipation of the world from wholesale murder, even tho war goes on at present in its most harrowing form, as so recently in the Balkans.

The author of "Ground Arms" has frequently and not inaptly been compared to the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Both volumes exercised an international influence, being translated into many foreign languages and running through countless editions. Mrs. Stowe's famous book is credited by so careful a historian as Mr. Charles Francis Adams with having prevented, together with the Emancipation Proclamation, the recognition of the Confederate States by the British Government—that is, with having saved the Union. Fifty years hence the actual accomplishment of "Ground Arms" may be clearer than to-day. There is, however, one great difference between the two books: Mrs. Stowe wrote her book after having lived amid slave scenes, while the Baroness von Suttner penned her descriptions of the barbarisms of war without having herself come into contact with them—in contrast to Tolstoy's noble "War and Peace," which was founded on numerous personal experiences of bloodshed. During Bertha von Suttner's youth was fought, in her neighborhood, the Austrian war of 1866. It left her cold, as she said in her memoirs: "I'm ashamed to write these words, but this event made no impression on me—none at all." The Franco-Prussian War likewise left her indifferent. It was not until she came under the influence of a single notable personality that her eyes were opened and her soul set on fire by the iniquities of that which is justly termed "the sum of all villainies."

This personality was, of course, Alfred Nobel, and, strangely enough, her meeting with him was wholly the result of chance. She had answered an advertisement for a

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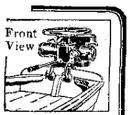

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Full 3 H.P.
Doesn't shake the boat.
Weedless Rudder.

Overcomes vibration, the biggest objection to rowboat motoring. All revolving and reciprocating parts perfectly balanced. Fits any rowboat—can be steered with engine shut off. Weedless rudder and propeller. *Cost less per horse power.* If you are going to buy a rowboat motor this is your best bet. Full particulars on request. *Agents wanted.*

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THE shortest really worth while cigar on the market. 4¼ inches of delicious all long Havana filler, without paste head or licking. We now make eight varieties of high grade Domestic and Havana cigars, all long filler and strictly sanitary, ranging from $2 to $7.50 per 100.

Special Introductory Offer To induce you to try these new and already popular little smokes, we will send 100 Slendora Midgets prepaid, with strong, handsome pocket case, for only $2.00. Make the test suggested—smoke several. If you are not more than satisfied—we will refund your money. Send 40c for 10 assorted smokes and interesting booklet.

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secretary and housekeeper, and had no other thought than thus to earn her livelihood. It was only later, in the home of the great peace advocate, watching his work and absorbing his ideas, that she came to regard the issue of peace and war as of first importance to herself. Nobel was at that time engaged in research, endeavoring to discover some explosive so powerful as to make war impossible. He discovered dynamite, but did not attain the end he sought. Meanwhile his secretary was becoming his disciple. We read on:

It was from him that she learned to hate militarism with all her ardent and powerful nature. Years afterward the great peace prize which her former employer founded came to her as a fitting reward for her own achievements, for her ability to visualize the carnage and waste of war so movingly that the bulk of her readers, probably, still think that it was of her own sorrow and widowhood that she wrote so wonderfully. The prize was the more welcome since it found her in great need. Indeed, she was compelled to the last to labor for her means of sustenance. She gave generously to the great cause, and she suffered much for it. The hatred of the militarists for her knew few bounds, particularly in her own country. When last in the United States, at the beginning of the Balkan troubles, her mail was full of exulting and abusive letters and post-cards from officers and men of the Austrian Army, exulting in what they considered the certain approach of war and reviling her as tho her aim in life was the lowering of humanity, and not its uplifting. Fortunately for her and her nation's happiness, Austria escaped the horrors of the conflict only to pay heavily economically for the waste of lives and property and the destruction of trade in the near-by states.

Of the many aspects of this rare life, not one seems to us more striking than that the person who so powerfully moved the reading world as to become herself one of the foremost of her time was of the sex which suffers most from war, tho it is usually denied any voice in the making of it or in the preservation of peace. Then, Bertha von Suttner was no genius; there was within her no innate, overwhelming desire to express herself and her views on what became to her the be-all and end-all of her life. It was rather her iron will and determination to stir the world which we must admire. Without means, or reputation as a writer, speaking without authority or personal experience, she yet found her way to people's hearts. It is all a wonderful example of what single-minded, unselfish devotion to a great cause can accomplish. If only a few thousand such as she would in similar way give themselves to the peace cause, we should surely measure a far more rapid progress. Naturally, the Baroness quickly lost interest in mere nationalism and came to realize internationalism as the true aim of an enlightened age. It was the sense of the relationship of nations which made her say in what was probably her last personal letter to friends in this country:

"What a comfort it is to my soul to see how widely and how bravely Americans are protesting against war, even if

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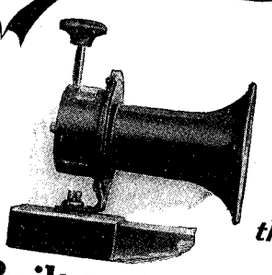

$10. *First cost the only cost*

Built to Outlast the Car

Don't judge a horn only by its outward appearance and the noise it makes. Remember that it is the strength of the operating mechanism that determines its reliability and length of service. There is nothing flimsy about the

LONG HORN

Examine its working parts. Note the MACHINE-CUT GEARS—the BALL BEARING ROTOR—the HARDENED ROLLERS—the ENDURING STRENGTH of each.

It is this that gives the compelling character to its warning note and, what is equally important, makes it stand up to its work day after day, year after year, with absolutely no attention save occasional oiling.

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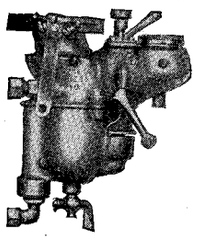

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J-M Service Branches accept complete responsibility for the satisfactory operation of every

CARTER CARBURETOR
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In this carburetor the fuel supply is automatically proportioned to the engine's actual needs, insuring ECONOMY OF FUEL CONSUMPTION.

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it is already begun. I do hope that the mediation of the South American republics will ward off the danger of a regular war between the States and Mexico. For the pacifists of Europe it would be a dreadful blow if the leaders of the New World should fall into the crimes and errors of the Old."

DERBY DAY

THE Derby, says a London writer in the New York *Globe*, is far more than a mere horse-race. It resembles Christmas pantomime, Yorkshire pudding, London fog, and the Magna Carta in being one of the bulwarks of the British nation. On Derby day the British Empire seems to surge back from those far-famed lands where the sun never sets and overflows upon Epsom Downs. It is true that the King is there, and that society in its newest bib-and-tuckerie is parading before the obliging photographer in the grandstand; it is true that there are horses that run and men who ride them, and doubtless to some these things seem of overwhelming importance; but they are really only the unimportant part that gets itself into the newspapers. The real Derby day is known to those thousands outside the grandstand—excursionists, bookies, tipsters, gipsies, hawkers, 'Arries and 'Arriets from London, tramps, beggars—flooding the Downs with a constantly ebbing and flowing tide of humanity in jocular mood. The writer remarks, commenting upon his own observations there:

No scene could be more typically British—or more absolutely un-American—than the one presented on Epsom Downs. The night before a swarm of gipsies and hedge-parsons and heaven knows what of English vagabondage had settled upon the Downs. I counted more than 100 gipsy vans, and then gave up from sheer weariness. I had not covered a tenth of the territory. An itinerant parson handed out tracts and took up collections. A score of tipsters, coatless, perspiring, worked valiantly in rings of simple-minded, interested people. Each had thrown his coat upon the ground, and as the half-crowns and shillings came in, each threw the money upon the coat. The most money went to the man who showed the most money. Success begets confidence. A penny tipster was kept so busy marking his cards that his agent fairly beat the people back.

> Give your money to Penny Jack.
> If you don't win, he'll give it back,

he chanted. Jockey Lashwood, once successful on the English turf, now wearing a bright blue jockey's costume and supporting himself by a crutch because of a missing leg, acted as interlocutor for a master of patter who handed out Lashwood's tips at a shilling each.

Scores of bent and maimed and blind men and women felt their way through the crowds begging for pennies. Venders of "lovely eels—here's your sweet-jellied eels—all in jelly, oh!" prest their shivery delicacy upon persons who wouldn't eat an

Cutting Business Costs

IN the competitive battle of producing and distributing goods, efficiency is becoming more and more a necessity. In the practical application of efficiency methods, in the reduction of operating costs, few departments yield more readily to betterment than transportation. In the delivery of products to railway, steamship, or consumer many wastes have been stopped.

Motor truck traffic engineers have accomplished wonderful results in economies and increased capacities. In almost every branch of road or street work they are demonstrating high efficiency.

In other departments of service the commercial vehicle is accomplishing remarkable work. A Western railway in process of construction through a wild and mountainous region is being graded entirely with motor trucks. These vehicles are found to be much less expensive than temporary construction tracks. The Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, are now engaged in determining the astronomic latitude of triangulation stations between Barstow, Texas, and the Pacific Coast. Although many of these stations are on mountains 10,000 feet high, the party with its equipment is being transported by a 1½ ton motor truck at half what horse-drawn wagons would cost. In similar work with a motor truck in 1912 it was found that the party could cover 75 to 100 miles per day over indifferent roads including frequent stops.

If you are operating horse-drawn vehicles for your factory or store, it will pay you to investigate the motor truck. It is probable that the self-propelled vehicle will enable you to cut materially the costs of your transportation. Whether or not you think it will, the subject is worth investigating carefully.

To aid our subscribers in making such an investigation, we maintain a Motor Truck Department. Manufacturers and merchants in all important lines of business have consulted us about motor trucks during the past few years. It is the object of our Motor Truck Department to put our subscribers in touch with the best traffic experts, especially with those experts most suited to serve their special needs. Write us, stating your requirements in detail, and we shall be glad to advise you. This service is open to Literary Digest readers and is conducted without charge.

MOTOR TRUCK DEPARTMENT
The Literary Digest

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eel even to oblige a friend. Extraordinarily dirty little gipsy children, wearing the cut-down or tied-up dresses of elders, danced for pennies through the throng. One imp of eight or nine years held a mouth-harp and a tambourine with one hand, while he tapped out a dance tune with a single drumstick held in the other. Gipsy women pestered lovers of quiet. A pair of young Cockneys, enjoyably pickled, put their noses together in Weber and Fields' fashion and sang:

H'all abo'; h'all abo'; h'all abo' for h'Alabam.

to the great delight of Americans, who threw them pennies.

Men and women alike stood before the scores of open-air bars, drinking their ale and whisky—and were alike quiet and well behaved. In all the Derby crowd I did not see one indisputably drunken man or woman. Concertina-playing seems to be the one really objectionable habit of the British workingman. Here and there one would discover a dense clump of patient, quiet people, peering interestedly over each other's shoulders. In the center of the ring, his nose about level with the knees of his auditors, sat a dusty minstrel squeezing away at his whining instrument. Concertina-playing may be a bad habit, but it is not a vice. Not one of the concertina specialists was begging for pennies. Burned-cork minstrels, sweating profusely through the black, entreated dole. Clowns in dusty pierrot costumes worked through the crowds.

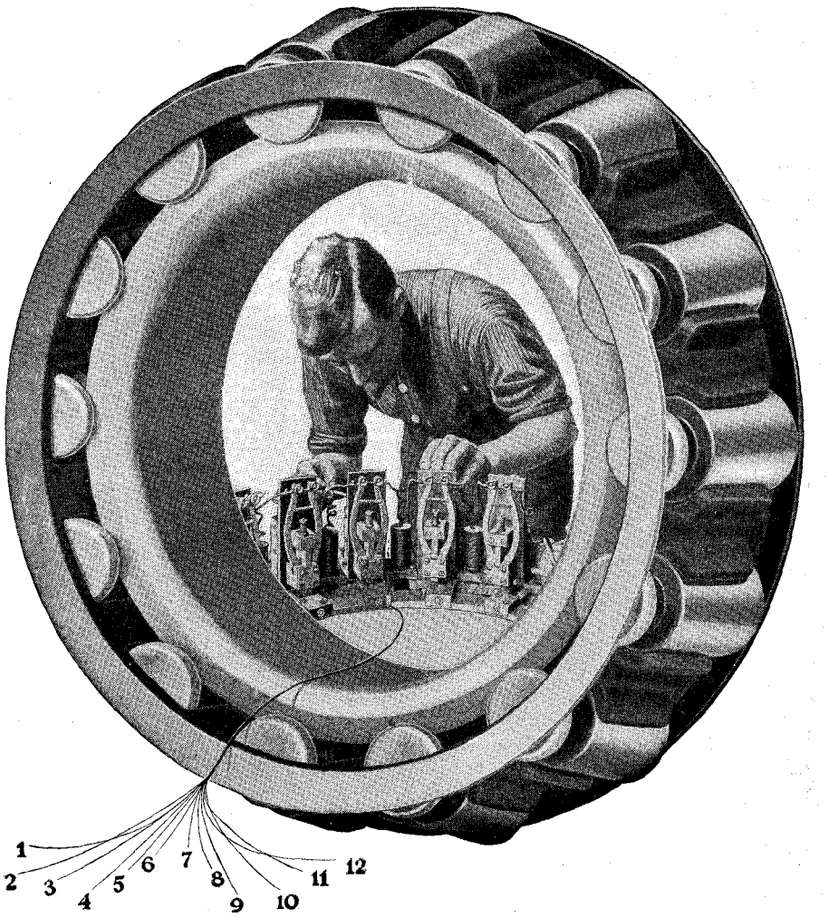
Everywhere fakers begged one to "'ave a shy at the cokernuts." A parrotlike cry of "'Oly chilly" rose at intervals in the crowd, but I could not trace it to its origin for some time. Then I found a small man with a great basin in his hands in which dill pickles swam in a dark mixture. Fried fish at a penny, well larded and dusted, offered sustenance to the inner men.

The Derby race-course, it appears, has rightly been called the worst in Europe. Not one person in fifty can see the start, not one in twenty has more than a glimpse of the back stretch, and the finish is visible to only 10 per cent. of the onlookers. But one is not allowed to forget that there is a race in progress, thanks to the energy and ingenuity of the many bookies. This creature of vicarious existence plies his trade earnestly and in great numbers on every side. Of him we learn:

In the pound-admission enclosure the big bookies accepted only sizable bets. In the open field, outside of the fences, one could get as little as a penny. Four shillings seemed to be the top bet. A shilling was accepted in every book.

Each book-maker had his womanfolk along. Sometimes they sat on top of the van in which these gipsylike minor gamblers move along the country lanes from meeting to meeting. Sometimes prosperity had visited the proprietor.

In that case he had an automobile, in which the ladies sat in Turkishlike seclusion, handing out sandwiches and glasses of ginger beer from time to time to the owner, who barked his prices diligently at the throng. Sometimes there had been a run of bad luck, and then the women, clad



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Because the Timken machine shown in the picture *automatically* sorts the rollers into lots that differ only by that 12th of a human hair.

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After intense care in manufacture and scores of testings, gaugings and inspections, all Timken rollers come before the court of last appeal, the man who drives the motor car.

Even without such care in the making of every part the Timken Bearing would still last longer than others—give better service—save more money—because of the unique principles of its design.

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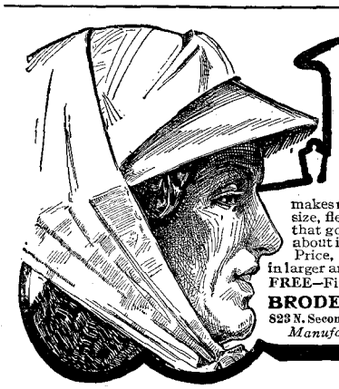

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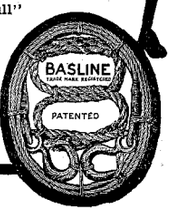

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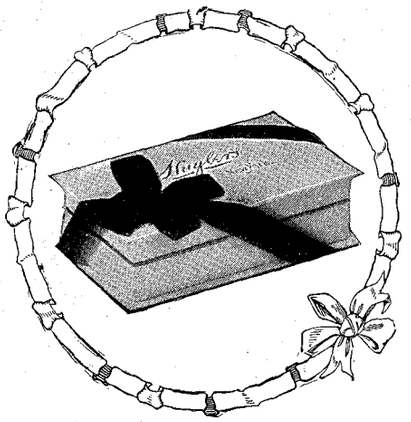
Huyler's

New Dollar Box of Assorted Chocolates



Huyler's greatest triumph in forty years of candy-making. These chocolates reach new heights of taste perfection.

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Huyler's

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Frank DeK. Huyler, President

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To make your Piano, Furniture or Automobile look new and beautiful; to remove the dark spots, bluish streaks, unsightly stains---and produce a lustrous surface that will not smear, streak, nor collect dust, a few drops of LAWSON PIANO LUSTRE on a clean, soft rag does the trick--with just a little rubbing. The secret of an old piano maker, who gave it to us after years of faithful service. It is a clean cleaner that cleans clean. Good for any varnished surface. Contains no harmful or poisonous ingredients. Tested for years. Mailed by us, the manufacturers, on receipt of 25 cts. for full size bottle. Liberal sample bottle, 10 cts. (coin or stamps). Fine opportunity for agents. Write for particulars.
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PIANO MANUFACTURERS
2864 Third Avenue
New York

in the soiled remains of what had been silken finery, sat patiently on the soap-boxes they had carried on their backs the night before the Derby day.

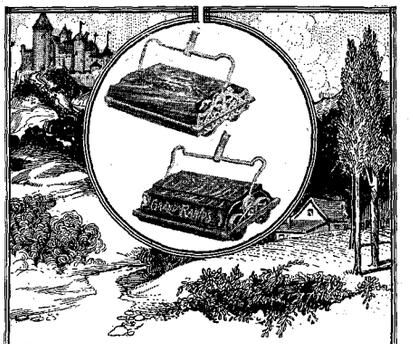
The book-makers themselves were of a different sort than we are accustomed to in the States. Each had his little stand and a flaring placard in colors.

"Politeness and sure pay" was the sign over the book of "The Lady Penciler." Harry Clifford's placards laid stress upon that "sure-pay" feature. So did that of Baron and Ned Heywood, and the "Three Champions," whose names I have unfortunately forgotten. It was quite obvious that "sure pay" has not been an invariable feature of play upon the Derby. Later in the afternoon proof of this surmise was afforded:

From the top of our motor-bus we could see across an intervening valley to a hill, perhaps a quarter of a mile away. Every foot of ground had a man or woman standing on it. By and by we could see a current of movement begin in the crowd, as one sometimes sees a little bunch of steers work crosswise through the herd. Through the glasses we could see policemen trying to defend one man from others who were striking at him. Later we found he was a defaulting book-maker. When he could not pay, his creditors had sacked and finally set fire to his automobile. Those who were too late for this amusement hammered the "welsher."

THE LOSS OF THE "KARLUK"

THE reader who has entertained the thought that, with the discovery of the poles, all the romance of arctic and antarctic exploration is dead, may reassure himself with the news that has lately come from out the North of the fate of the *Karluk* and its crew. Mere discovery of the ends of the earth has not ended polar exploration. Too little is known regarding these regions to permit scientists and explorers to be content as yet. The Stefansson expedition sent out by the Canadian Government, of which the *Karluk* under Captain "Bob" Bartlett, was a part, was an expedition of exploration rather than discovery. Last September the party separated, Stefansson leaving the *Karluk* to hunt caribou ashore near the mouth of the Mackenzie River. The *Karluk*, in the grip of the ice off Point Barrow, near the mouth of the Colville River, remained but twenty-four hours after the departure of the land party. Then a strong east wind caught the floe of which she was a part and swept it off to the westward. According to Captain Bartlett's own account, published in the New York *Times*, the ship was in sight of land from September 23 to October 3. After that its position could only be judged by soundings, by what observations could be managed, and the fact that the general course of the ice-pack was northwest. In almost hourly expectation of a serious break-up of the ice, the party lived partly on the ice and partly on



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the ship, to be ready instantly for whatever might come. In this fashion November and December were passed. Christmas and New Year's day came, and were celebrated heartily with games and "banquets" on the ice. Shortly after this the ship became stationary, and, with the greatly increased pressure upon the craft from the crowding ice, the end was not long in coming. Captain Bartlett describes it as follows:

At 3 o'clock on the morning of January 10 we were awakened from sleep by a sharp report like that of a gun. The ship was trembling and quivering. Going on deck, we found that the ice had opened from the stem of the vessel, running in a westerly direction about 100 yards, where the crack had closed. Soon the ice-sheet started to the side and began moving in an easterly direction, slowly leaving the ship stationary with ice on her port side.

There was no pressure until 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The wind, which in the early part of the day had been light to the north, increased as the day wore on to a strong gale, with blinding snow. At this time a corner of the ice-sheet struck the ship abreast of the engine-room, breaking several of her timber planks. The pressure was not great, but water began to pour into the engine-room at once.

Realizing that the *Karluk* was doomed, we immediately began placing on the ice pemican which had been taken from cases sewn in canvas; also milk, clothing, ammunition, arms, oil, etc. The night was intensely dark. No moon, no stars were visible. The air was filled with driving snow, flying before the wind at fully forty miles an hour. Fortunately, altho the off-side ice continued moving slowly eastward, the pressure had largely lessened by the meeting of the two points astern. If we had received the full pressure of the ice, it would have cut off the bottom of the ship clean and complete.

The men aboard worked heroically, doing as much in one hour as ordinarily in six. Ten thousand pounds of pemican and other provisions were placed on the ice. The ice around the ship was badly broken, but notwithstanding the dangerous condition in the darkness, the men began hauling supplies on sledges to the solid ice-pan a hundred yards away, where loomed the house and the other articles we had previously placed there. Into the house we sent an Eskimo woman with her baby, telling her to make a fire in the stove, in preparation for our arrival and settling there.

We could have saved practically everything from the ship. Realizing, however, the necessities of arctic rations, and that pemican, biscuit, tea, and milk were sufficient, we left the delicacies aboard the ship. Of our personal belongings, very few were saved.

At 10:45 o'clock that night eleven feet of water had got into the engine-room. The ice was holding the ship up for a time, and little water came in. By midnight all the supplies had been placed on solid ice. The coffee-kettle was boiling constantly in the galley.

At this time I sent the men to the shelter house. I remained on the ship until it

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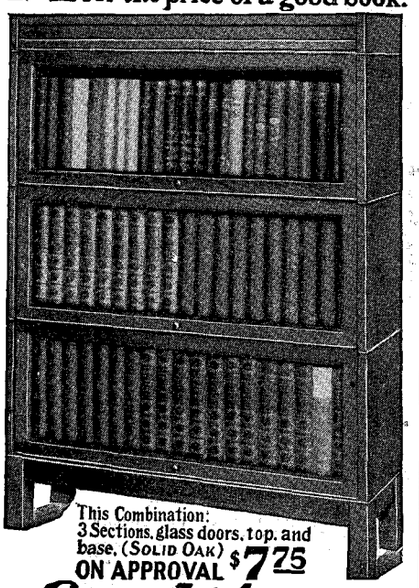

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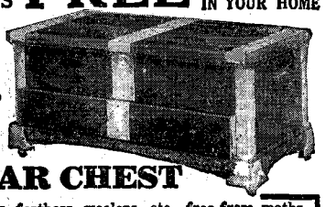

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Paris San Francisco

sank at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of January 11.

The *Karluk* sank in thirty-eight fathoms of water. The ice surrounding the ship had kept her afloat heretofore, but when she was full of water the bow sank first. As the water began pouring down the main hatch I jumped from the rail to the ice and saw the *Karluk* go down.

The weather had now moderated considerably, and much light began to show to the westward. I stood on the ice, surrounded by the officers and crew of the expedition, who lifted their hats, saying, one and all:

"Adios, *Karluk!*"

We watched the final plunge, with the blue ensign at her main topmast cutting the water as she disappeared beneath.

At this spot, which they named Camp Shipwreck, the party remained for a month. Then, scouting parties returning with news of land not far away—Herald and Wrangel Islands—the party set out. The Captain sketches very briefly the succeeding adventures of the party and of himself alone. For a personal account of what must have been tremendous hardship and braving of danger and death, its brevity is remarkable:

In the latter part of the month all left camp for land, picking up supplies along the trail and reaching Wrangel Island on February 13, landing on an ice spit there.

Here we found plenty of driftwood, and the Eskimo woman prepared fire for us. She carried along her baby and the ship's cat, which had also been saved when we landed.

On February 17, Monroe and two men left for Camp Shipwreck, in order to fetch additional supplies. We now had with us eighty-six days' provisions for each man of the party. The eight of our men who had previously left Camp Shipwreck had not yet arrived at Wrangel Island at that time, but we were expecting them daily.

Realizing the necessity of immediate relief for the men on Wrangel Island, I left on February 18 for the Siberian shore, 100 miles away, accompanied by Eskimos and Perry, with a sledge and seven dogs. Four bears had been shot on the trail on our way to Wrangel, and plenty of bear signs near the island showed that there was a possibility of an abundance of game.

We reached the mainland, fifty miles west of Cape North. Gale after gale, sweeping down upon us and moving the ice, had delayed us in crossing Long Sound, and when we reached the mainland only four of our dogs had survived the trip. We met with very kind treatment at the hands of the natives along the coast to East Cape, where we encountered Baron Kleist. He greeted us warmly and with great kindness offered us the hospitality of his house at Emma Harbor, the chances being greater that we would meet a whaler there than elsewhere.

I arrived at Emma Harbor in the middle of May, when Captain Peterson, of the whaler *Herman*, hearing of my plight from the natives, voluntarily gave up his whaling and trading trip and called for me at Emma Harbor. From there we started immediately for the American coast. There was too much ice to permit of our landing at Nome, so we came on to St. Michael.

Sanitation? Yes! read this

Health Officers everywhere are demanding sanitary handling of garbage and refuse. That is why they recommend Witt's Can and Pail.—For Witt's is air-tight—special tight-fitting lid seals it like vault. Odors can't get out; dogs, rats, flies, roaches can't get in—Witt's starves them out.

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What's more, Witt's lasts for years. Made of heavy, deeply-corrugated steel—rust-proof and galvanized—29 times stronger than plain steel, Witt's resists the hardest knocks. Write for booklet and name of your nearest Witt dealer.

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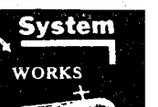

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The repast will be ready to serve, fresh and delicious at your journey's end. A small piece of ice in a sanitary compartment keeps the contents cool. Does not drip. Dirt, germs and insects cannot touch the food. Write for illustrated booklet.

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Burlington Basket Mfg. Co.

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Captain Peterson is certainly to be commended for his kindness and for his prompt action, as well as for the steps he has taken to ease the minds of our friends in America and get through information to the Canadian Government, so that relief may be sent to the crew now marooned on Wrangel Island.

HARVESTING 8,000,000 KANSAS ACRES

WHILE the bumper and superbumper wheat crop in the West is doing its best to dispel the nation's depression in business lines, it is at the same time striving to cure all individual "out-of-works" with insistent and desperate demands for more laborers for the coming harvest. A report from Kansas, given to the New York *Evening Post*, says that the need in that one State includes 42,000 extra men, 6,300 extra teams, and 2,300 cooks. In explanation the account continues:

The average county in the wheat section has a small population. The farms are large, the towns small. Take Pawnee County, for instance, out in southwest Kansas. It has a population of 8,500, or 1,700 families. There are 275,000 acres of wheat to cut and thresh. If every available man in the county could be put at the job, the work would not be done during the short period during which wheat must be handled. Once ripe, the heads shell freely, and the grain must be garnered. As the present crop approached its splendid promise, with what amounts to two crops in one, the farmers began to call for help. This has been developed into a system. With a State Labor Bureau in correspondence with county officers, city clerks, farmers, and township officers, the needs are tabulated. Even the fraternal orders have taken a hand, and have sent back to Indiana, Ohio, and other States to fraternities to send men West. Hundreds of college boys have been enlisted and come to the harvest fields for the experience and to earn vacation money.

The railroads are cooperating, either willingly in acting as agents for the farmers, or willy-nilly as the furnishers of under-car berths and side-door Pullmans to those who do not stop for the formality of ticket-purchasing. In the latter case the railroad, recognizing the extremity, issues orders for lenient treatment of the "deadheads," and when, as not seldom happens, these number sixty or seventy to a single train, the train crew is strongly minded to obey the order. As to the work waiting for these men, we read:

There is no eight-hour limit—unless it be the "eight hours before dinner and eight hours after dinner," that is a current phrase. The 40,000 men in Kansas then will draw over $100,000 a day for labor alone, to say nothing of the expense in feeding them. Most of this money will be taken out of the State, for, except what is spent in traveling, the harvesters have no

(*Continued on page 41*)

"Fresh wind, free wind blowing from the sea,
Pour forth thy vials like streams from airy fountains,
Draughts of life to me."
—Dinah Maria Mulock
DUTY oft' chains us to sultry plain when our desires cry for cooling winds of the sea.
Be cheered, tho' becalmed—for whate'er the clime a G-E FAN will pour forth airy fountains for you.
The G-E ELECTRIC FAN sums up 20 years of experience in the study of the summer comfort problem—experience that has thought out and worked out, one by one, the points of perfection in this most popular of all electric fans. Oscillating, to give effective and agreeable air motion—readily controllable as to speed—so superbly balanced as noiselessly to avoid all wearing vibration and insure a lifetime of faithful service.
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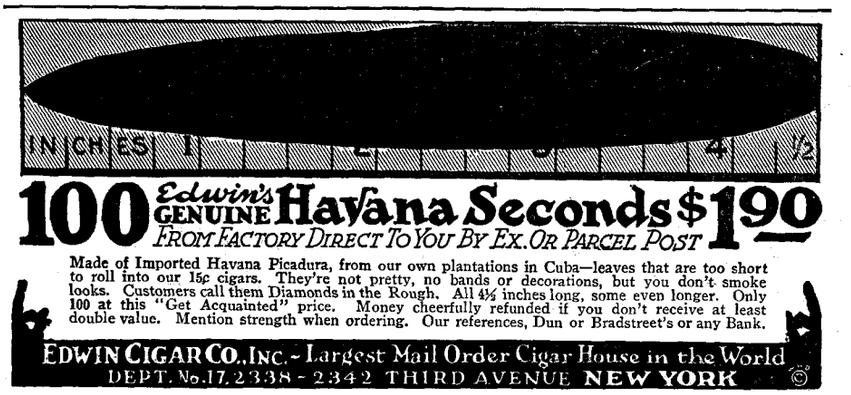

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

RAILROAD MEN LAID OFF

VARIOUS statements from time to time have been made as to the number of railroad employees out of work in June, 1914. One of the highest estimates was to the effect that 500,000 railroad men west of the Mississippi River were unemployed. Believing that statement to be a "gross exaggeration," *The Wall Street Journal* made a canvass among the presidents of some forty important railroad systems in all parts of the country, the result being that, instead of finding 500,000 men out of work beyond the Mississippi, not more than half that number were found out of work in the entire country. That estimate included, not only trainmen, station help, engineering assistants, and clerks, but construction forces. *The Journal's* returns were obtained from thirty-four important roads, operating well over half the steam mileage of the country. Following is the table it prints of figures for this year compared with those for 1913:

	1914	*1913*	*Changes*
Number of roads	34	34	.....
Mileage operated	136,951	135,930 Inc.	1,021
Number of employees	1,023,336	1,142,893 Dec.	119,557
No. emp. per mile	7.47	8.40 Dec.	0.93

It will be seen from these figures that the thirty-four roads from which the figures were obtained report 119,557 fewer men employed, or a decrease of about ten per cent. since last year. With these figures applied to the entire country, which has a mileage of approximately double the mileage of the thirty-four roads, the total of unemployed railway men for 1914 would be 232,500, which again is approximately a decline of ten per cent. It is to be noted that among the thirty-four roads making returns, three important systems—the Great Northern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific—are not included. The Great Northern is now employing a few more men than it did last year, while the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are known to have not greatly reduced their forces. Of the Pennsylvania it is to be remarked that in its reported reduction of 38,000 men, some considerable part of the 38,000 represent working time that had been taken from men who were actually at work, but on shorter hours.

THE NEXT STEPS IN THE BANKING SYSTEM

President Wilson having sent to the Senate on Monday, June 15, his nominations of the five appointive members of the Federal Reserve Board, "the constructive machinery of the new banking system can now begin to move," says the New York *Evening Post*. These nominations, of course, have first to be confirmed by the Senate, but, with this done, the next successive steps will be:

"Designation of a governor from the five appointees; organization of the Board; its selection of one-third of the directors for each of the twelve regional banks; the choice, by the member banks of each district, of the six other members on the Board of its reserve bank; organization of the reserve bank boards; their arrangement for headquarters and for office staffs; the calling for the subscription, by member banks in the district, to the stock of its reserve bank. This will pave the way to the reduction in reserve requirements at every individual member bank; the fixing of each regional bank's official discount rate, the beginning of rediscount of commercial paper, and the issue, on application by the banks, of the new Federal Reserve notes.

"Whether all this can be accomplished in time for the early autumn 'harvest movement' of currency and credits is an uncertain question. Complicated experiments of the sort are apt to be slow in getting started. In this case, ten or twelve weeks constitute a period full short for the numerous successive processes just recited, each of which must await the completion of others.

"Two practically interesting questions are: Will the facilities of the new system be imperatively needed in this coming harvest season, and are they needed to control the present gold export movement? To the first question, in view of the dull trade, inactive stock exchanges, and large bank surpluses, the answer is, No. To the second, the answer is that, if the system were now in operation, in the face of the large gold exports, the New York regional bank would probably already have put its official rediscount rate above the open market, with a view to the gradual control of the foreign exchanges."

CHANGES UNDER THE NEW TARIFF

Figures prepared by the Department of Commerce in Washington for the present fiscal year to April 30—that is, for ten months of this fiscal year ending June 30—show what has been the actual working of the new tariff law when in practical operation. The figures are summarized in a letter to *The Journal of Commerce*, whose correspondent points out that they "were not altogether satisfactory," because the new tariff did not become operative until October 4, so that three of these months—July, August, and September—are months during which the country was living under the old tariff. The adoption of the new tariff had become evident, however, by July 1, and hence "the movement of goods during the three months in question was directly influenced by the new rates, while the months immediately after the adoption of the tariff were a period during which goods which had been stored came in more freely, owing to their prompt release." He believes that "on the whole the comparison is reasonably fair" and that it "throws considerable light on the situation under the new tariff." He calls special attention to the figures affecting foodstuffs. Here the changes that have taken place are notable. Following is a table:

(000 Omitted)	—Ten mos. end. April—	
	1913	*1914*
Corn	.....	$5,780
Oats	$285	7,044
Rice, cleaned	1,066	2,457
Wheat	535	1,643
Total breadstuffs	13,920	30,663
Fresh meats	.....	10,550
Bacon and hams	.....	1,159
Cheese and substitutes	7,683	9,302
Total meat and dairy products	12,037	28,155
Olive-oil (edible)	5,815	6,444
Cocoa	14,672	18,064

The correspondent remarks that the articles in this table have been selected at random without reference to the duties paid under the old and the new tariff, his object being to show that "some staple food products, previously not imported at all or imported in relatively small quantities, have increased under the present tariff arrangement." He believes these items are "reasonably representative of the whole." The important thing about them is that they "show the food supply, made available under the tariff, has very greatly en-

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larged, and that, for whatever reason, the dependence of the United States exclusively on its own domestic agricultural resources has been considerably relieved, resort being now had to many other fields of production that were previously not employed as a source of support." Turning to manufactured goods, the correspondent finds that the movement has been quite different; in fact, that it is "full of very curious interest," and that in "many lines importations have increased only very moderately, or not at all, under the changed conditions of to-day." Following is a table showing importations under the old and new rates for ten months of this year and last:

(000 Omitted)

	—Ten mos. end. April— 1913	1914
Iron ore	$5,705	$2,518
Pig iron	5,164	1,561
Structural iron	190	312
Machinery	6,533	4,475
Tinplate	238	1,287
Total iron and steel and manufactures	27,162	26,119
Total lead	3,011	1,653
Total leather and manufactures	16,215	21,592
Total paper	5,715	5,722
Printing paper	4,619	8,978
Total wool	32,555	40,702
Carpets (woolen)	4,012	3,721
Dress goods	2,884	2,376
Total manufactures of wool	14,026	25,802
Total manufactures of cotton	58,262	61,773

One of the curious things pointed out is that "in some lines of manufacture, where materials were severely cut in the tariff, there has been very little increase in importations." This is notably true in iron and steel products. In woolen cloths, "the movement was irregular, some lines increasing materially, while others failed to do so." In the aggregate, the increase in manufactured woolen goods amounted to nearly twelve million dollars, but, on the other hand, "the growth in unmanufactured wools appears to have been considerably less than expected." The same is true of some other commodities on which the tariff was cut; they failed to show any increases.

A Boston correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce*, writing on June 22, presented some interesting data as to present conditions in the wool and woolen business of New England. While not by any means "a runaway market," conditions for wool "have been maintained on a very firm basis," and with manufacturers, "machinery as a whole is fairly well employed." Figures summarizing returns from mills representing "a very large proportion of the machinery of the entire country" show that nearly 82 per cent. of the worsted spinning spindles "are active now as compared with 78 per cent. three months ago, and 74 per cent. six months ago." Woolen-mill returns, however, "show a greater proportion of idle machinery than the worsted end of the business."

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH WIDER THAN SUPPOSED

The writer for *The Wall Street Journal* who signs the name "Holland" understands that collections of the income tax are showing a wider distribution of wealth in this country than has generally been supposed. Following are some of his comments:

"Many of the very wealthy men have no idea what their actual net income is. The president of one of the largest of the American industrial organizations said recently that he thought he knew reasonably well what his income was and had been for a long period of years. But when he set to work to establish the income upon which by law a Federal tax could be imposed he discovered that he practically had

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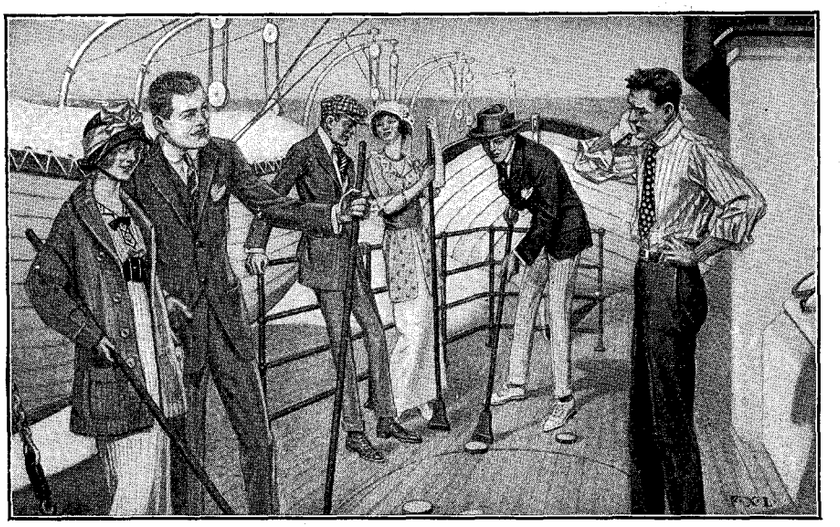

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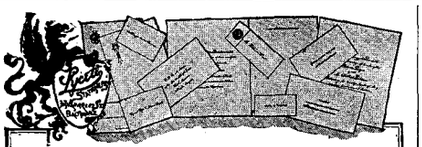

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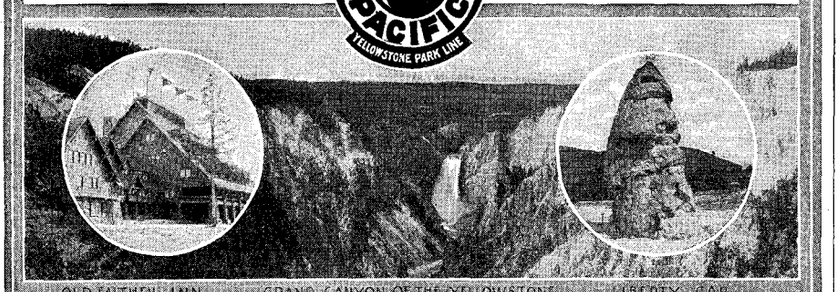

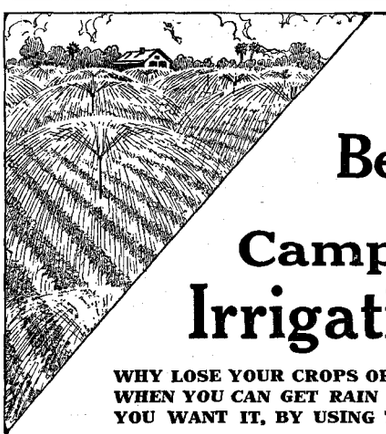

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no income. The exemptions and the obligations of which the income tax takes notice and for which it gives allowance actually reduced his income so that he had only a small amount to pay.

"Early in March there prevailed a strong suspicion that the presumably very large incomes of which citizens were in possession would be found to be far below the amount estimated by those who drafted the income-tax bill. Furthermore, the belief constantly gained ground that, relatively speaking, much the greater part of the tax received by the income-tax collector would be found to have come from that great body of American citizens who were, last year, in possession of moderately small incomes, but in excess of the amount exempted by law by anywhere from three to seven or eight thousand dollars. Incomes of this kind are readily and accurately ascertainable. Many of them are obtained by salaries. The possessors of them do not as a general thing incur obligations which could lawfully be deducted from incomes.

"The main feature, however, to be discovered in the official statement will soon tell. The aggregate amount of taxes collected upon incomes will very likely lead to the disclosure that there is a wider distribution of wealth than has been commonly presumed to be the case and that swollen or undue incomes are confined to very few persons."

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS SUSPENDED

During the fourteen months to June 20, ten railroads that rank as important suspended payment of dividends and three others reduced the amount of their payments. The last was the St. Louis Southwestern, which omitted its dividend on the preferred stock. Following is a table showing the omissions and reductions in dividends in these fourteen months:

Road	*Former Rate*	*Pres. Rate*	*Former Payment*	*Present Payment*
Missouri, Kansas & T. pf.	4%	.	$520,000	.....
St. L. Southwest'n pf.	4	.	795,746	.....
Col. Southern 1st pf.	4	.	340,000	.....
Col. Southern 2d pf.	4	.	340,000	.....
Norfolk Southern.	2	.	320,000	.....
Panhandle pf.	5	4	1,373,906	$1,099,125
Panhandle com.	5	3	1,858,653	1,115,191
Nickle Plate com.	4	.	560,000	.....
New Haven.	6	.	10,801,020	.....
Boston & Maine pf.	6	.	188,988	.....
Boston & Maine com.	4	.	1,580,215	.....
St. L. & San Fr. 1st pf.	4	.	199,738	.....
Big Four pf.	5	.	500,000	.....
Nat'l R'ys Mex. 1st pf.	4	.	2,306,480	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio.	5	4	3,139,630	2,511,704
Illinois Central.	7	5	7,650,720	5,464,800
Total.			$32,475,096	$10,190,820

On June 24 the Panhandle omitted its quarterly dividend on the common stock and reduced the amount on the preferred to one-half of one per cent.

A Technical Term.—"You do not speak to him?"

"No," replied the scholarly girl. "When I passed him I gave him the geological survey."

"The geological survey!"

"Yes. What is commonly known as the stony stare."—*Washington Star.*

Taken At His Word.—A suburban minister, during his discourse one Sunday morning, said: "In each blade of grass there is a sermon." The following day one of his flock discovered the good man pushing a lawn-mower about, and paused to say: "Well, parson, I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 37)

expense personally. Likewise, it is all currency, for the farmer finds his checks of little value to strangers. One tried it, and was met with the question: "How am I going to get the money? No one knows me in this State." So the banks must furnish currency, and they are making large drafts on their reserve agents to meet this need.

The class of men coming West for the harvest is far above that of the average tramp. It includes workmen from the lumber camps, factory men seeking a bit of outdoor work with good wages, college boys, and small farmers from adjoining States. The employment agencies handle the larger portion out of Kansas City, and they go in groups to the little Western towns. Farmers in automobiles, wagons, and buggies wait for them at the stations, and cook-shacks are ready in the fields to serve meals. While on the face of it, as seen in newspaper reports, the handling of the army of men appears a haphazard affair, really it is systematized through long years of wheat-raising, and the workers are distributed with promptness.

The men are for the most part unfamiliar with harvest work, but they are given the routine hand labor, while experienced men handle the binders and headers. In addition to the imported labor all available local help is busy, and the towns are for the time deserted of able-bodied laborers.

The gathering of 8,000,000 acres of wheat in Kansas, for instance, is not all done at one time. The work begins on the southern border, and three or four weeks elapse before the army of workers reaches the Nebraska line. The wheat ripens slowly, the lower latitudes first turning yellow. This means economy of time and effort, for the men who have begun this week will go with the ripening of the wheat northward until they reach the northern limit, thus getting a month or more of steady work. The peculiarity of this year's wheat is that the straw is heavy and binders will be used more freely than in most years.

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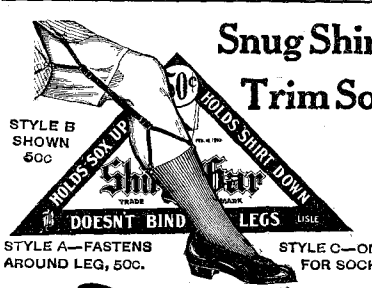

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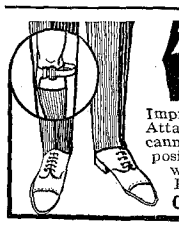

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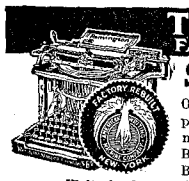

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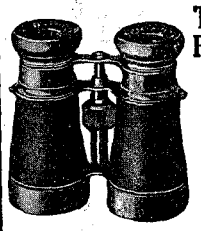

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B—"I can't. They're too quick for me."—*Christian Register.*

Maniacal.—OWNER OF CAR—"Why did you leave your last place?"
CHAUFFEUR—"The guy I worked for went crazy. Started shingling his house when his car needed new tires."—*Puck.*

Happy Mortal.—FIRST TRAVELER—"Why is that pompous fellow strutting about so absurdly?"
SECOND TRAVELER—"He found some ham in his railway sandwich."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Not the Same.—MRS. EXE—"I'm going down-town this morning."
EXE—"Shopping, my dear?"
MRS. EXE—"No, I haven't time for that; just to buy some things that I need."—*Boston Transcript.*

Courtesy Returned.—Mr. Lloyd-George, after distributing prizes at a school, said he hoped the children would have a good record when he came again. Thereupon they rose and with one accord said, "Same to you, sir."—*Argonaut.*

Strain Alleviated.—"Are you going to Europe soon?" asked one New York girl.
"No," replied the other. "Now that pa is out of local politics and high finance, I don't think we'll have to go to Europe so often."—*Washington Star.*

Circumstances Alter Cases.—LAWYER—"Madam, I'm sorry to say that I don't see the ghost of a chance for you to break your uncle's will."
CLIENT—"Well, to be frank with you, I don't see the ghost of a chance to pay you for what you've already done if the will isn't broken."
LAWYER—"H'm! On second thought, madam, I think the will can be broken."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Patriotic Suggestion.—In the following advertisement clipt from a recent issue of the London *Times* is a chance to get an island cheap:

Scion of Noble House has ISLAND for SALE—Wild scenery and precipitous cliffs; single gun on adjacent mainland would dominate only possible place of disembarkation. Ideal for colonization by Suffragettes. Tho advertiser is Conservative he would gladly come to bargain terms with present government or high-minded philanthropist with country's weal at heart.—Box C-469, *The Times.*

Pass the Vinegar.—A gaily gowned and garrulous housemaid sat down by an acquaintance on a trolley and at once said: "Hello, Sadie! Where you livin' now?"
"Nowheres," was the reply.
"How's that?"
"I'm married."
"You ain't!"
"Sure thing. Look at that!"
She held up her ungloved left hand in triumph; for there on the third finger was a shining new wedding-ring.
Staring at it in wonder for a moment, the other girl asked, "Well, who got stung?"—*Associated Sunday Magazines.*

Probably Not.—"They say those Mexican peons are absolutely useless."
"Yes; I don't believe they're worth the paper they're printed on."—*Buffalo Express.*

Division of Labor.—CITY BOARDER—"I suppose you hatch all these chickens yourself?"
FARMER—"No; we've got hens here for that purpose."—*Judge.*

Close.—"An' you were at MacDougal's last nicht—what kind o' mahn is he?"
"Leebral wi' his whisky—but the quality o' it's that indeefrent I verra near left some!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Informing Him.—SHE—"If you insist upon knowing, there are two reasons why I can't marry you."
HE—"And they are?"
SHE—"Yourself and another man."—*Judge.*

The Idea.—THE CADDIE-MASTER (to a green-keeper, who has had a mishap with a load of mold)—"'Ere, stow that langwidge. Wot d'yer mean by it—be'avin' yerself as if yer was a full-blown member of the club?"—*Sketch.*

Spare the Rod.—LITTLE CLARENCE—"Pa, that man going yonder can't hear it thunder."
MR. CALLIPERS—"Is he deaf?"
LITTLE CLARENCE—"No, sir; it isn't thundering."—*Christian Register.*

Horrible.—WILLIS—"I am organizing a regiment for service in this war that will make them all sit up and take notice."
GILLIS—"Good men, eh?"
WILLIS—"Regular blood-curdlers. It is composed entirely of men who have been stung on Mexican mining schemes."—*Puck.*

Catty.—GLADYS—Jack really has a soft spot in his heart for me.
MURIEL—"How do you know?"
GLADYS—"He says he is always thinking of me."
MURIEL—"Why, a man doesn't think with his heart. The soft spot must be in his head."—*Judge.*

Well Grazed.—Robbie's grandfather was a veteran of the Civil War, and in talking to his little grandson about the battles he said: "Nearly a generation and a half ago, Robbie, my head was grazed by a bullet in the battle of Chickamauga.
Robbie looked at the bald pate of his grandsire attentively and said: "Not much grazing there now, is there?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

It Worked.—A young lady took down the receiver and discovered that the telephone was in use. "I just put on a pan of beans for dinner," she heard one woman complacently informing another.
She hung up the receiver, and waited. Three times she waited, and then, exasperated, she broke into the conversation.
"Madam, I smell your beans burning," she announced crisply. A horrified scream greeted the remark, and the young lady was able to put in her call.—*Christian Endeavor World.*

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